Humber WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY and POONA

The Bombay Chronicle

Humber WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY and POONA

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 290 BOMBAY TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via. Malabar.
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3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
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SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
12th Dec	CHINA	MALOJAx	20,837
20th ,,	DEVANHA		8,092
27th ,,	CHINA	MANTUA*	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	CHINA	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16 227
24th ,,	CHINA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA		15,993
7th Feb.	CHINA	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA	MOREA*	16,911
28th ,,	CHINA		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA	MALWA*	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA@		8 083
11th ,,	NALDERA		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA	MANTUA*	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA.		76 22
30th ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India
@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 6d & £ 62	£ 60 & £66
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
12th Dec. 1925.	MARGHA	8,258
1st Jan.	BOYNE*	4,445
5th Feb.	NARINGA*	6,607
19th ,,	MORVADA	8,193
5th March	MANDALA	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA	2,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,986
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	MASULA*	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
9th Dec.	SICILIA	6,813	MOLDAVIA.
21st ,, 1925	DONGOLA *	8,083	....
6th Jan	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN	6,696	MALOJA.
17th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	KHYBER.
31st Mar.	SARDINIA..	6,684	MOLDAVIA.

* Omits Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
10th Dec.	SITA	Karachi via Kathiawar.
10th ,,	BARALA	Basreh via Karachi. & P. Gulf Ports.
12th ,,	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.
13th ,,	VARELA	Basreh via Karachi.
15th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Kathiawar.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

CURE YOUR EYE.

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS FONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal, (India (Dep. 5.).

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada.	4905	30th Nov.	13th Dec.
Hakodate Maru.	S. Kameyama	5303	8th Dec.	17th ,,
Toba Maru.	S. Shibutami.	6995	16th ,,	30th ,,
Fukki Maru.	....	5693	31st ,,	13th Jan.
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	5898	3rd Jan.	17th ,,
Muroran Maru.	G. Masuda.	5374	11th ,,	25th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	360	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone —20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN,"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure
*Amur Maru.	M. Sekijo	7770	14 Nov.	3rd Dec.
Alps Maru.	M.Kametaka	7790	25 ,,	11 ,,
CelebesMaru.	J. Kurimura	5863	12 Dec.	25 ,,
Luzon Maru.	J Katsumi	3930	17 ,,	27 ,,
Honolulu Maru.	R, Yamoni	5751	22 ,,	5 Jan.
BorneoMaru.	T. Motoshige	5864	26 ,,	9 ,,

*Steamers not calling at Hongkong.
For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA,
Manager.
Phone No. 22150.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 395.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace of occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer
Dr D Writer & Co.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.
Estd. 1897.
INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS. LIBERAL CONDITIONS
VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers
Head Office:
11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. LAHORE.
A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
RESULT FOR 1923.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year 66,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year 50,50,000
3. Annual income exceeds 12,00,000
4. Effective policy business up to 31-12-23 2,00,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund 50,00,000
6. Claims paid about 38,00,000
INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa:
Messrs. DUTT & CO.
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, North Kanara.
Manager:
K. C. VIDYARTHI.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCH HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAUGE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandeeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
OMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vemla Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

IF YOUTH BUT KNEW

THE time to save money is when you are young and making it easily. The strongest buffer against adversity is an

ENDOWMENT POLICY

The earlier you commence to save systematically, the greater your chances of success in life.

Write for particulars to:—

THE

MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE Co.,

(Head Office: Toronto, Canada.)

M. KANJI & Co.,

GENERAL AGENTS.

Offices:—49-51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 — 20% Dividend declared previous years — 15—20%
Dividend declared 1922 — 30%
The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—6 Hare Street, CALCUTTA.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.

GUARANTEED BONUS. AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE.	PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES. LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Investment Bonds a speciality.
WANTED.—AGENTS for every district head quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

PFAFF SEWING MACHINES

"WELL-KNOWN"
PFAFF SEWING MACHINES
And their parts are always obtainable at fixed prices in our following branches:—
Parel-Lalbag, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Sholapur, Barsi, Bijapur, Nasik, Manmad, Jalgaum, Dhulia, Nagpur, Khandwa, Ahmedabad, Balsar, Surat, Belgaum, Hubli, Kolhapur, Sangli, Guntakal, Akola, Amraoti, Yeotmal, etc.
V. V. Thakur, Managing Director,
BELL & Co., Ltd. Bombay No. 2.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—500 English-knowing PERSONS to work at home. Sufficient Income. Apply at once with self-addressed stamped (half anna) envelope to—No. 1734, Saboon Katra, AGRA.
A 477

WANTED—An experienced CORRESPONDENCE AND TYPIST CLERK with knowledge of Gujarathi and Urdu. Apply Box No. 609, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R480

WANTED—SUB-AGENTS, dealing in Export and Import line for the different centres of India viz: Karachi, Ceylon, Madras, Rangoon etc., for Earth Colours and hollow ground razors. Apply Box No. 607, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R479

WANTED—For the D.A.V. College Lahore, a PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS. Pay upto Rs. 150 according to qualifications. M. Scs. in Physics having some experience need only apply to the SECRETARY, D.A.V. College Managing Committee, Lahore.
A 22228

GUJARATI HINDU CLERK knowing English correspondence and accounts must be capable and honest. Salary according to qualifications and experience. Apply Box No. 608, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R479

WANTED—A MANAGER, experienced in Motor Service works, having knowledge in English, Hindi and Mahajani account perfectly; pay upto Rs. 100; after three months he will be appointed as permanent. Applicant should apply to the undersigned at once. DAUDBHAY, Manager N. B. M. Motor Service, Co., MAHESHWAR.
A R434

WANTED—SMART and ACTIVE AGENTS to push the sale of 'Vermisupion' (the best insecticide). Liberal Commission allowed. Apply with one anna stamp to:—V. SAMBASIVA IYER, Sole Agent for India, Burma and Ceylon, Triplicane, Madras.
A 22185

WANTED—For the East and West Insurance Company, Limited, FIRST CLASS AGENTS for unrepresented Districts, attractive rates; good remuneration. Apply to MANAGER, 65, Apollo Street, Bombay.
A

WANTED—An experienced Kannada knowing GRADUATE in Accountancy and Book-keeping immediately. Apply within 15th December, 1924, to the undersigned stating qualifications and the expected salary. Only those who possess previous experience and can read and write legibly in Canarese need apply: AMIR & CO., Managing Agents, The Hubli Electricity Co., Ltd., (Dharwar.)
Hubli, 6th Dec. 1924.
A 22229

RS. 5,000 'FIVE THOUSAND'—Would you pay this sum to be turned a BOOK-KEEPER in 80 HOURS? Perhaps not. Note, therefore, that we have invested thousands of rupees so that you may learn Book-keeping IN 80 HOURS BY POST, at your home and in your spare time. Big salaries await BOOK-KEEPERS TRAINED by the Hawaid New Way. Thousands of firms need them. Low fee, easiest terms. Success or no fee. Enclose 3 annas stamps. Absolutely no copy free. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. Rawalpindi.
A

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A middle aged MEHTAJI, well acquainted with Gujerati "Nania" work as assistant for up-country. Salary Rs. 60—65 with free quarters. Apply Box No. 610, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R481

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SPARE TIME ACCOUNTANCY, SECRETARIAL or TUITION WORK. Please write or call SASTRI, A.C. R.A., 19, Shamji Ladha Building, King's Circle, MATUNGA.
B R485

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED— second-hand BOILER, ENGINE and 20 COTTON GINS. Must be in good working order. Mention full particulars as to their Makers, how long used, place where lying, minimum price, etc. Offer to ATTAR CHAND & CO., PATIALA.
K R442

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

11 LB. thin skin new WALNUTS, HAZEL NUTS, choicest selected dessert APPLES Rs. 5/8 each with postage. List of dried fruits on application. DAR BROS., Srinagar, KASHMIR.
S R373

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR XMAS PRESENTS to friends in Europe, there is nothing which will be more appreciated than the famous Jaipur Brass artware. Apply for price list to, S. DEVON AND CO., Jaipur City.
T 22190

FINANCIAL.

10,000 Rupees LOAN / Moffusil Crop yielding best 100 acres land security. Interest 9 per cent. per year. Apply Box No. 611, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R484

PROFESSION.

ALL DISEASES will be successfully treated and cured by latest German methods. Apply the DOCTOR, S. S. Argentels, No. 1 Alexandra Dock, Hours 9 to 10 a.m., 2 to 4 p.m.
R476

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY

(UNDER SPECIAL DIET.)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc., etc., and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna postage stamp required for a reply or pamphlets.

PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah.)

N B—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Re. 2. Postage 5 extra.

Correspondence strictly in English.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Inspection ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "Hakodate Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 8th December 1924 from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for 'Constructing quarters for Sluicemen at Bhandarwada Hill, Mazagaon,' will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 18th day of December, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
W. A. NIVEN,
A.M.I.C.E., M.I.E.,
Hydraulic Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 8th Dec. 1924.
22231

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

LOST OLD SHARE CERTIFICATES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the old share certificates No. B 5064 in respect of four Ordinary shares Nos. 107087 to 107090 of the Old Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, made out in the name of Mr. Tolaram Jethanand Serai deceased, and endorsed in the name of Mr. Gokaldas Jethanand also deceased has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within one month from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate share certificate will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

SUKHRAMDAS DHARAMDAS
Attorney for Bai Hurbai
W/O Gokaldas Jethanand.

Karachi, Dtd. 18th Oct. 1924.
M462

DON'T BE PUZZLED.
INSIST ON HAVING ONLY.
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school-masters and merchants. Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1-6 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL,
P. O. Bagh Bazar, CALCUTTA.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL·OPERA·HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST
TO-NIGHT 6, 8 & 10
"THE COMMON LAW"
A wonderful and elaborate film version of Robert W. Chambers' great novel. A strong and powerful love story of an artist and his beautiful model set in lavish surroundings and acted by an all star caste including CORINNE GRIFFITH AND CONWAY TEARLE.
A PICTURE EVERYONE IS DISCUSSING.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE THIS BRILLIANT PRODUCTION.
POWERFUL—BEAUTIFUL—AND EMOTIONAL.
PATHE GAZETTE.
FELIX TURNS THE TIDE.
Another screaming adventure of the famous film cat.
Prices: Re. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Annas 8 and As. 4, including Tax.
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. & 1 P. M. AND 5 P. M. & 11 P.M.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY
To-night at 9-30 p. m.
"LA TRAVIATA"
To-day Cinema at 6-30 p. m.
"SENTIMENTAL BLOKE"
Featuring ARTHUR TAUCHERT.
EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6, 8 & 10 p.m.
"QUEEN OF SHEBA"
Featuring BETTY BLYTHE.
EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
"QUEEN OF SHEBA"
With BETTY BLYTHE.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
HINDUSTAN FILM CO'S.
DATTA JANMA.
Time and Rates as Usual

"LESSONS IN LOVE"
for all Lovers between Eight and Eighty continued publicly and confidentially
by
an American Love Expert
See
CONSTANCE TALMADGE
IN
"LESSONS IN LOVE"
A Festive Fable For Flirty Folks
Times & Rates as Usual.
CINÉ MADELEINE
TRAM TERMINUS, GRANT ROAD.

NOTICE

All Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their *account or Register* Nos. with us while *remitting* their subscriptions and in *any other* correspondence to avoid unnecessary delay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Dec. 8.

Bankura, Davey, Busreh.
Crostafels, Knepp, Antwerp.
Chakrata, Armour, Karachi.
Sumeath, McKee, Karachi.
British Rose, Black, Abadan.
Hakodate Maru, Kameyanee, Kobe.
Garmula, Lane, Australia.
Cape Cross, Unwin, Mauritius.
Homestead, Walkman, New York.

LOADING.

Dec. 8.

Steamer British Rose, for Mahomerah.

S. S. Bankura:—The E. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Bankura, 1,905 tons, Captain Davey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Crostafels:—The Hansa Line steamer Crostafels, 4,952 tons, Captain L. Knepp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S. S. Hakodate Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Hakodate Maru, 3,226 tons, Captain S. Rameyama, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Cape Cross:—The steamer Cape Cross, 2,296 tons, Captain Unwin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar.

S. S. Homestead:—The Volkert Bros. steamer Homestead, 4,124 tons, Captain Walkman, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S. S. British Rose:—The Shaw Wallace Coy.'s steamer British Rose, 3,817 tons, Captain Black, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, December 8.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Argenfels Karachi 12/12 L Edwards.
2 China 4173 Aden 13/12, M M & Co.
6 Crawford Castle N.F NF. Ralli Bros.
7 Glan Macwhirter, Marmagao 10/12 J F Co.
8 Glan Urquhart, Tuticorin 12/12 J F Co.
9 Alps Maru, Kobe, 11/12 O S K Kaisha.
9 Vigo, 3243, Hull, 9/12 J F and Co.
10 Karagloa 3647 Durban, 10/12 M M & Co.
11 Genoa, Genoa, 15/12, M Italiana.
12 Crostefels, 3078, K'chi, NF, L Edwards and Co.
15 Margha 5691 Havre 12/12 M M and Co.
17 Registan, 2,615, Dunkirk, NF, T M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Cape Cross, 2596, Rangoon, NF, M M and Co.
4 Varela, 1932, Basreh, 12/12, M M and Co.
6 Pasha 3196 Cal. 10/12 T M & Co.
8 Ceylon Maru 2996, Kobe, 11/12 N Y Kaisha
10 and 11 Jalapalaka, 2630, Rangoon, 14/12, S S N Co.
12 & 13 Chindwara 3307 Rangoon N.F. M M and Co.
15 Barala 1899 Basra, 10/12 M M & Co.
15 Bankura, 1905, P Gulf, 17/12—M M & Co

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Ahmedi, 1331, Gulf, N.F. S Hassum and Co.
B Goalpara 3816 N F. N.F. M M & Co.
F Garmula, 3234, NF. NF. M M and Co.
M Bahaduri, 829 N.F., N.F. B S N Co.
L Cape Point, 2270, N.F. 9/12, Graham and Co.
N Chakrata, 3692. NF. NF. M M and Co.
P Dromore Castle, 3199 Dunkirk, N F. Graham Trading Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Moldavia due about 12th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 19th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mores due about 26th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 2nd January, Agent P and O Co.
Mooltan due about 9th January, Agent P and O Co.
Naldera due about 16th January, Agent P and O Co.
Naldera due about 23rd January Agent, P and O Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 30th January, Agent P and O Co.

FROM LONDON.

Naringa due about 12th January, Agent M M & Co.
Morvada due about 23th January, Agent M M and Co.
Boyne due about December, Agent M M & Co.
Mirzapore due about 19th December, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Manchester due about 11th December, Agent K N Co.
Chrysolis due about 12th December, Agent Graham T Co.
Olympia due about 22nd December, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Canterbury due about 29th December Agent K N Co.
Clan Alpine due about 21st December, Agent J F Co.
City of Salisbury (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 7th January, Agent Graham T Co.
City of London due about 19th January, Agent K N Co.
Terantia due about 26th January, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Hohenfels due about 16th December, Agent L Edwards.
Stormfels due about 30th December, Agent L Edward.
Arenfels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Japan due about 19th December, Agent Graham T Co.
Froyner due about 30th December, Agent Graham T Co.
Ceylon due about 20th January, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk due about 4th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Ridderkirk due about 15th December, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Streefkerk, due about 24th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 18th December, Agent L T Co.
Chorca due about 6th January, Agent L Co.
Pilsna due about 18th January, Agents L Co.

FROM GENOA.

Capo di Monti due about 22nd December Agent M Italiana
Aquileia due about 31st December Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Homestead due about 16th December Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Benares due about 20th December, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Comorin due about 4th January, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Kasembe due about 18th January, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Toba Maru due about, 10th December, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru due about 12th December, Agent O S Kaisha.
Luzon Maru due about 17th December, Agent O S Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru due about 22nd December, Agent O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru due about 26th December, Agent O S Kaisha.
Fukuki Maru due about 31st December, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Sado Maru due about 3rd January, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sardinia, due about 14th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Soudan due about 11th January, Agent P and O Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandala due about 27th December, Agent M M Co.
Karua due about 10th January, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

Dec. 8.

S. S. Vigo for Hull:—2,000 cwts Linseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 500 cwts Myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 8,200 cwts Cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Margha for Havre:—30 cwts Cashew Kernels, Vishnu Bhasker, 1,000 cwts Myrebollams, F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 110 bales cotton, Frier de Saone and Co, 55 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co Ltd, 110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co Ltd, 55 bales cotton, H Gopalji.

For Malta:—20 bales Grey Cotton Twist, Sassoon J David and Co Ltd.

For Constantinople:—50 bales cotton sheeting, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S. S. Dromore Castle for Dunkirk:—1000 cwts Linseed, Ralli Bros, 1,000 cwts Groundnuts, Vurdhman Bros Ltd

S. S. Argentels for Antwerp:—100 bales Hemp, B meyer and Co, 165 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co, 4 bales wool, Shamji Mal, 420 cwts Gum Arabic, N Muiji and Co. cwts Groundnuts, Strauss and Co Ltd, 500 tons Manganese Ore, The Sawrapur Syndicate Ltd, 2,000 cwts Groundnuts, Volkart Bros, 200 bales Hemp, Wilson Latham and Co Ltd.

For Rotterdam:—1,000 cwts Linseed Oil Cake, Bhasker H Lele, 600 cwts Mustard seed, J Dayal.

S. S. Geneva for Genoa:—500 cwts Linseed, Ralli Bros, 500 bales cotton Tuticorin Cotton Co Ltd, 2,000 cwts Gingelly seed, Volkart Bros.

For Naples:—1,000 cwts Wheat, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Sicilia for Hongkong:—18 cwts Almonds, P Hormasji, 9 cwts Jardaloo, T Hormasji, 2 cwts Shark fins, H C Chokseo and Co.

For Kobe:—50 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd, 200 bales cotton, N Mauilal, 569 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Shanghai:—10 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co Ltd.

S. S. Alps Maru for Hongkong:—7 cwts Ghee, E A Tayabkhan, 100 bales cotton Twist, Birla Bros Ltd, 200 bales cotton Twist, D Somanji and Co.

For Kobe:—128 bales cotton, Ali Bros.

S. S. Ceylon Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, C Damji and Sons.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 8

S. S. City of Hankow, Agents F F Campbell and Co Ltd, from New York:—13 H/barrels Lubricating oil, 525 barrels Lubricating Oil, 1,318 drums Lubricating Oil, 25 cases Lubricating Oil 56 kegs Lubricating Grease 100 cases Lubricating Grease, 95 cases Mineral Colza, 2,633 bars Silver, cases Antiphlogistine, 47 cases Gas Mantle 165 cases Bolts and Nuts, 51 cases cot Piecegoods, 60 cases Bromo Paper, 50 ca Baking Powder, 64 cases Steel Files, 27 ca Vaseline, 330 cases Quaker Oats, 23 ca Fancy Soap, 35 cases Canned Milk, 25 ca Beans, 30 cases Ketchup 41 cases Play Cards, 263 cases Aluminium Circles, 16 ca cotton, 537 bales cotton, 100 bales old Newspaper, 25 bales old Clothing, 520 barrels Asphaltum, 54 barrels Dyes, 132 drums dyes, 10 cases dyes, 19 kegs dyes, 10 kegs Gold Coin, 1 box Gold Coin, 31 packages Globes 537 packages Hurricane Lanterns, 77 straps Glyco Thymoline, 74 Rolls Wire Fence, 50 kegs Bichromate of Potash, 13 casks Bichromate of soda.

S. S. City of Hankow, agents Kilnick Nixon and Co, from Liverpool:—110 boxes candles, 2 cases Lubricating Oil, 300 cases Mineral Lubricating Oil, 50 barrels Mineral Lubricating Oil, 67 cases cigarettes, 1 Of cases Whisky, 117 cases Mineral Lubricating Oil, 96 cases Colour, 50 cases soap, 100 cases Brandy 38 cases Hams and bacon, 24 cases Biscuits, 241 cases cotton Piecegoods, 397 bales cotton Piecegoods, 99 bales wool tops, 18 bales rugs, 62 bales paper, 500 bales Old Newspaper, 10 bales cotton yarn, 403 cases cotton yarn, 64 cases cottons, 340 bales cottons, 5 bales Woollen Piecegoods, 11 casks Woollen piece Goods, 65 mats Exhausted Chives, 40 cases common soap; 115 boxes common soap, 60 boxes Toilet soap, 178 skin cases Tiles, 37 casks Tiles, 1,800 kegs paint, 20 drums Paint, 45 drums Calcium Chloride, 200 drums Caustic Soda, 12 drums Chloride zinc, 1,140 bags Bolts and Nuts, 256 pieces Sanitary Earthenware, 300 pieces Traps, 300 pieces Bends, 64 pieces Angles 825 bundles Steel Sheets, 125 bundles Galv Plain Sheets, 2,177 bundles Galv Corr Sheets, 30 bundles Grapes, 250 bundles Faggot Steel, 200 bundles yellow Metal Sheets, 16,953 bundles Hoops, 26 barrels Tallow, 30 barrels Corn Syrup.

From Manchester:—55 drums Lubricating Oil, 7 barrels Lubricating Oil, 5 drums Grease, 16 bales Paper, 138 bales old newspaper 13 bales cotton yarn, 56 cases cotton yarn, 72 cases cotton Piecegoods, 150 cases cottons, 105 bales cottons, 7,390 bundles Hoops,

From Port Said:—11 cases Grape juice, 6 bales carpets.

From Naples:—250 bags Almonds, 6,682 baskets Potatoes.

S. S. Dongola, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co, from Aden:—4 bales Tobacco Leaves, 285 bars Silver, 20 boxes Gold Coin, 38 boxes Sovereigns, 39 boxes Bar Gold.

S. S. Skuld, Agents F F Campbell and Co Ltd, from Bangkok:—7 bundles Raw silk, 7 503 bundles Teak Scantlings, 148,425 pieces Teak Scantlings, 837 pieces square.

SHRI SHIVAJI MEMORIAL.

On the 28th ultimo, an extraordinary general meeting of the Shivaji Marathi Society was held in Jedhe Mansion Mr. Karbhor read the invitation card and the letter he received. Then he read the minute of the last meeting and it was duly passed Mr. P. N. Andaw of Satara was duly elected president and a resolution of condolance for the death of Mr. Khaserao Jadhav of Baroda was moved from the chair and it was passed all standing. Then Mr. S. S. Bhonsle of Bengaum moved the following resolution:—"The foundation stone of Shri Shivaji Memorial was laid by His Royal Highness the prince of Wales three years back and nothing has been done in the matter since then. Just as the work of laying the foundation stone was fully entrusted to His Highness the late Shahu Maharaj and His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior, similarly the Shri Shivaji Maratha Society now completely entrusts the work of Memorial to His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior and His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur. The Society requests both the Maharajas to complete the Memorial in the way they consider adequate. This meeting is of opinion that the Maratha Samaj will be very much pleased if some educational activity is entertained in the project in accordance with the speeches of H. H. the late Shahu Maharaj and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales at the laying of the foundation stone." The Resolution was passed.

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COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec. 8

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 630.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 680.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 670.

[illegible]AN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 110.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 105.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 161.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 220.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 285.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.68 1/2.
London—Paris Frcs. 86.85.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.10.
London—Brussels Frcs. 95.00.
London—Rome Liras 108.00.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market. The exchange market closed easy with sellers for ready T. T. on London at 1s. 4-31/32.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

LONDON DISCOUNTS—
Three months 3-15/16 per cent.
Six months 4-5/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.

MONEY—
Call 2 per cent nominal.
One month 3 per cent.
Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 5 to 5 1/2 per cent.

TONE OF MONEY MARKET—
Slightly steadier. Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

London Dec. 6.

Rentes 3 per cent. 50 3/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 33 1/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 33 1/4.
Speady letter Indian
[illegible]th Exchange on Warsaw 24.30
[illegible]th Exchang eon Paris 86.78.
[illegible]h Belgium 94.38
Athens 257.50

[illegible]UAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

	Bombay Dec. 8. Market Rates
[illegible]nk Telegraphic	1/5 31/32
[illegible]ank Demand	1/6
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/6 9/32
Frcs. Demand	630
American Dollars	285
Hongkong Dollars	161
Shanghai	220
Japan	109 1/2
Singapore	158

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Dec. 6.

Stockholm, Christiania, Amsterdam, Switzerland, Belgium and Athens.—Not received.

New York, Dec. 6.

Demand Bills 46850.

London, Dec. 6.

Exchange on London in:—
Paris 8678.
Germany .. ..
Italy 10796

DISCOUNTS.

London, Dec. 6

Discount Bank Bills:—
3 M/st 3 5/8.
Indian 6 M/st 4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills:—
3 M/st 4 1/4.
6 M/st 4 3/4.
Rentes 5 p.c. 21 1/4.

STOCK ETC.

Founding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 90.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. 73 1/8.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 101 3/8.
Conversion Loan 79 1/4.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent. 103 1/2.
Indian Loan 7 per cent 116.
Consols 2½ per cent. 58.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 48.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling loan, 66 5/8.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 57 5/8.

READY & FORWARD.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

Bank's selling T T Ready 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying T T ready 1/6 1/32.
Bank's selling T T January 1/6.
Bank's buying T T January 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling T T February 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying T T February 1/6.
Bank's selling T T March 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying T T March 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling T T April 1/5 13/16.
Bank's buying T T April 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling T T May 1/5 3/4.
Banks's buying T T May 1/5 27/32.

BULLION.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/9/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14/5/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 22/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22/5/9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 74/13.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 74/13.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 74/9.

London, Dec. 6.

Bar gold ready s. 89.
Silver ready d. 33-1.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Dec. 8.

To-day Reuter reported 2 points lower to 3 points higher. Liverpool has been reported 2 to 4 points lower. The market eased on some hedge selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 6th instant as under:—

"Featureless market. General feeling is in favour of buying on declines."

A small change being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning unchanged at Rs. 451 1/2 for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Bazar operators were buyers and the prices advanced to Rs. 454. Around this level Commission Houses were moderate sellers and the market eased to Rs. 452 1/2, but again improved to Rs. 454 on Commission Houses buying and closed at the same rate. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 453 1/2 and declined to Rs. 450 1/2 on Bazar operators selling and closed at Rs. 451 quiet but steady. Commission and Japanese Houses were buyers.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 435 and declined to Rs. 433 on Commission Houses selling and closed steady at Rs. 435 1/2 on buying by Shroffs. Whilst March Oomra opened at Rs. 430 and eased to Rs. 429 on Shroffs selling. On general buying the market recovered to Rs. 431 1/2 on general buying and closd at the same rate. F. G. Bengal December/January and March were nominally quoted Rs. 382 1/2 and Rs. 381 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was dull on Saturday and the demand was poor.

To-day nothing was tendered against Oomra and Bengal Contracts.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6-30 P. M.

Bombay, December 8.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	.. 451
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	.. 381
„	March ..	.. 379
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	.. 432
„	March ..	.. 428

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay December, 8.

	Fine.	Fully Good.
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	432	412
M. G. Oomra No. 4	470	455

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, December 8.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	454
„ „ Bengal	Dec./January	382
„ „ Beugal	March ..	381
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan. ..	434
„ „	March ..	430

INDIAN COTTON SPOTS

Liverpool, Dec. 6.

Scinde Good	11.35
Fully Good	11.75
Fine	12.15
Bengal Good	11.45
Fully Good	11.85
Ooma Good	11.50
Fully Good	12.50
Fine	12.50
Fine	12.25
Broach Good	11.75
Fully Good	12.15
Fine	12.55

Silver forward d 33-4.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet, Steady. India bought. India and China were buyers at lower rate.

GOLD.

Bombay, December 8.

Ready:—22-6-6

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Magsar	22-5-0	22-6-6		22-6-6
Posh	22-5-3	22-6-3		22-6-3

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 0—2—0
Posh 0—7—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, December 8.

Ready:—75-0-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Magsar	74-11-0	74-13-0		74-13-0
Posh	74-9-0	74-9-0		74-9-0

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 0—7—0
Posh 1—10—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper Rs. 65/11.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 84/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 93/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 97/1.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 97/9.
5 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1925 102/8.
5 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1928 103/6.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 100/12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 102/2.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 103/2.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 106/8.
4 per cent Ports Trust due 1974 75.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 99.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 74/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 95.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 73/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

The Share market remained closed to-day.

Honkong Bank 139.
Chartered Bank 201 5/16.
National Bank 47 1/2.
P. and O. Bank 10 3/4.
Eastern Bank 6 1/8.
Freight of Coal.
Cardiff to Bombay £ 12/9 to 13.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS,

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

December, 8.

New York Market 6th Dec. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
22.80	Dec.		22.83	+03
22.93	Jan.	22.87+06	22.94	+01
23.32	Mar.		23.30	—02
23.69	May		23.70	+01
23.80	Jul.		23.78	—02
23.00	Oct.		23.00	—

New York spot on 5th Dec., 23.30 —
New Orleans .. .. 23.15 —05
New York spot on 6th Dec., 23.30 —
New Orleans .. .. 23.15 —

Telegraphic market advices:—Idle market. Average guess 84 Members New York cotton Exchange for crop, 13, 247,000 bales.

January highest 22.99 (11.45 a.m.) lowest 22.87 (at the opening) range .12 points.

Liverpool Market 6th Dec. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
12.71	Jan.	12.68—03	12.72+01	12.68	—03
12.78	Mar.	12.75—03	12.78 —	12.74	—04
12.84	May			12.80	—04
12.81	Jul.			12.78	—03
12.49	Oct.			12.47	—02
Egyptian 24.67	Jan,			25.05	+38

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) New York sales futures on Friday last estimated at 100,000.

(2) Quiet market. Some hedge selling. Local buying.

Bureau Report—A further Bureau Report will be issued to-day (Monday) 11 a.m. New-York time. The Liverpool market will remain open to-day (Monday) until 4.45 p.m., trading will be suspended between 3.55 and 4.15 p.m. New York closing five minutes before until fifteen minutes after the publication of the report.

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under:—"Spinners taking and exneavy, think crop about discounted and prices near bottom."

Liverpool Dec. 6.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 2000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of est Indian — „
Universal standard 1301 Linseed Request.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 2685 „

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London Nov. 6.

Total in Sight	8,343,000 Bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply	380,000 „
East Indian Visible Supply	65,000 „
American Visible Supply	4,678,000 „
Other Visible Supply	169,000 „
Total Sales	22,000 „
East Indian Sales	200 „
Total Speculation	
Total Export	— „
East Indian Export	— „
East Inditn Stock	9000 „
East Indian Forwarded	1900 „
East Indian Actual Export	300 „
East Indian Imports	— „
East Indian Speculation	— „
American Afloat	337,000 „
East Indian Afloat	5,000 „
Total Afloat	454,000 „
Taking of the worlds spinners of the American Cotton	434,000 „

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 6.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

Months.	To-day's Price.
December	12.63 —.03
January	12.68 —.03
February	12.70 —.03
March	12.74 —.04
April	12.75 —.04
May	12.80 —.04
June	12.78 —.04
July	12.78 —.03
August	12.71 —.01
September	12.61 —.01
October	12.47 —.02
November	12.39 —.02
December	12.35 —.02

Tone.—Barely steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Dec. 6.

Months.	To-day's Price.
December	26.05 plus .38
January	25.05 „ .38
February	24.46 „ .38
March	23.90 „ .38
April	23.42 „ .25
May	23.15 „ .23
June	22.70 „ .25
July	22.30 „ .25
August	22.05 „ .25
September	21.45 „ .15
October	20.60 „ .15
November	19.70 „ .10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 6.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 50,000.
Day's Exports to Continent 6,000.
Futures at New York:—
January 22.94 plus .01
March. 23.30 —.02
May 23.70 plus .01
July 23.78 —.03
Spot Cotton at New York 23.30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 23.15.
Futures at New Orleans:—
March 23.24 plus .01
May 23.51 plus .01
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 20 7/8.
Silver Foreign mined 69 1/8.

WHEAT.

London, Dec. 6.

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. 62 Jan./Feb. Sellers.
Rozario Santa F.E.—63½ lbs. 62/6 Sellers.
TONE:—
Firm—Dearer.
Better Trade Out Ports.
Australian 64 Dec/Jan. Sellers.
Choice White Karachi 58/9 Dec./Jan Hull Paid Buyers.
TONE:—Nominal.
Wheat afloat to United Kingdom 2,855,000 quarters.
Cargoes Paid:—Rozario Sante FE 64 lbs 61 shipment to United Kingdom Rozario Sante FE 63 1/2 lbs. 61/6 shipment to Portugal White Autralian 63/9 January.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, December 8.
(6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	51 0 0	7 9 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	50 0 0	7 9 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	53 0 0	8 2 0
Rapsseed, Brown Delhi	11 10 0	12 2 0
Rapseed Brown Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 4 0	12 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	13 0 0	13 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	12 11 0	13 3 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	74 0 0	15 5 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	71 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	68 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black	64 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White ..	13 4 0	13 12 0
Groundnuts	66 0 0	..
Mowraseed	9 4 0	9 12 0
Barley	35 0 0	5 4 0
Castorseed	71 0 0	14 6 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	0 0 0	5 11 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	7 4 3	
Linseed, May	13 7 3	
Groundnuts J/F ..	6 7 8 0	
Cotton Seed Dec.-Jan. ..	5 12 0	
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15D/J	15 8 0	
Cotton Seed M-M ..	5 9 0	
Cotton Seed M-M. ..	13 8 0	

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 6.

Linseed Laplatet Argentine £21 1/8 Dec./Jan. Buyers fully steady Cotton seed Bombay £10 5/8 Nov./Dec. Sellers.

Cotton Seed Bombay £ 26 Dec./Jan. Sellers.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Decr./Jan. Sellers 23 1/4.

Tone:—Steady. Slow demand.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
Months December Sellers 44/3
Buyers etc. Jan/Apl. Buyers 44/1 1/2.
Linseed afloat 37,000 tons.

RAPESEED.

London, Dec. 6.

Ferozepore (Real Bold £ 23 Nov./Dec. Sellers.
Toria £ 20 3/4 Jan./Feb. Paid.
Brown Cawnpore £22 5/8 Nov./Dec. Sellers.

Business was done to-day in Rapeseed Toria £ 20 3/4 Dec./Jan. shipment to Hamburg Wheat Parcel Choice White Karachi £58 3/4 Dec./Jan. Hull.

JAVA SUGAR

London, Dec. 6.

Fine White Java C. and F. Dec. Sellers 21/6
Fine White Java C. and F. Jan./Mar. Sellers 21/6
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta June July Sellers 18/7 1/2
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay June/July Sellers. 18/9 4/2
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay June/July Sellers 18/9 1/2.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 8, 5 p.m.

Ready Prices record a drop of one anna in Saturday's closing quotations. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 10,000 bags, showing an excellent record of offtake.

Our Forward Market is also easier, evidencing a drop of 2 to 3d. in Mauritius Crystal Sugar prices forward delivery.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/8 per cwt.
Shipment Nov/Dec Sh. 20/11 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 20/11 per cwt F.B.H.
Contintinental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov/Dec Sh. 19/4 per cwt. F.B.H. nominal.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov/December Sh. 19/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/15 per cwt.
Shipment Nov/December Sh. 19/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/Mar Sh. 19/7 per cwt. F.B.H.

BARLEY.

London, Dec. 6.

Karachi Barley 39/3 Dec./Jan. Sellers.

RUBBER

London, Dec 6.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 18 Jan/Feb.
TONE:—Steady.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 18 3/8 December.
TONE:—Moderate business.

METALS.

London, Dec. 6.

English best selected Copper 67 3/4.
Standard Copper G.M.B. 63 7/8.
Copper Braziers 85.
Yellow Metal 77/8
Hard Spelter 28 5/8 nominal.
Corrugated Sheets 75/8.
Tin Block £259 7/8

COPPER.

Bombay, December 8.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	3/4	64 12 0
Copper	1	64 12 0
Copper	1 1-4	64 12 0
Copper, American ..	1 1-2	65 0 0
Copper	1 3-4	65 0 0
Copper	2	65 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars ..		62 0 0
Panchteka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars ..	..	61 0 0
Brass Bars	..	41 0 0
Pat Klai	..	66 0 0
Lead, Country	..	25 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4		57 8 0
„ to 1		58 0 0
„ „ 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		58 0 0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		64 12 0
American Copper 3-4 to 1, 1 1/4		65 0 0

BRASS.

Bombay, December 8

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	60 0 0
Do.	1	60 0 0
Do.	1 1/4	60 0 0
Do.	1 1/2	60 0 0
Do.	1 3/4	60 0 0
Do.	2	60 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, December 8

	per lb.	Rs. a. p
Kilachand —	..No. 14 1/2	0 14 2
Kilachand ..	..No. 20 1/2	1 8 0
Currimbhai ..	..No. 12 1/2	0 14 0
Elphinstone ..	..No. 12 1/2	0 13 10
David	..No. 10 1/2	0 13 6
Shapurji ..	..No. 10 1/2	0 13 3
Trikamdas —	..No. 10 1/2	0 13 6
Sattara —	..No. 10 1/4	0 13 6
Shapurji —	..No. 6 1/2	0 12 0
Light-house ..	..No. 6 1/2	0 11 9
Japan — —	—No. 40—1	1 7 0
„ — —	—No. 42—2	1 9 6
„ — —	..No 20	1 2 0
„ — —	..No 32	1 5 6

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 6th December, 1924.

Cotton	— 15537 Bales.
Wheat	.. 21889 Qrts
Linseed	.. 6318 „
Rapeseed etc.	.. 503 „
Gingellyseed	.. 5845 „
Poppyseed	.. 73 „
Groundnuts	.. 11904 „
Castor seed	.. 239 „
Rice	.. 2229 „
Myrabollams	.. 1614 „
Cottonseed	.. 5412 „
Mowraseed	.. Nil „
Gram	.. 3745 „
Juwar	.. 1121 „
Masur	.. 405 „
Barley	.. 613 „
Bajri	.. 3465 „
Coal	.. 2128 Tons

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, 8th December 1924.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	.. 1 2 6
Textile	.. 1 2 6
E. D. Sassoon	.. 1 2 0
Elphinstone and Century ..	.. 1 2 0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches:—	
Standard per lb.	.. 1 7 0
Century per lb.	.. 1 6 0
Hindustan per lb.	.. 1 7 0
Fazalbhai per lb.	.. 1 7 0
Textile per lb.	.. 1 7 0
Phoenix per lb.	.. 1 7 0
Pearl per lb.	.. 1 6 0
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	.. 1 6 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	.. 1 6 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203:—	
Rachael per lb.	.. 1 7 0
Pearl per lb.	.. 1 6 9
E. D. Sassoon per lb. ..	.. 1 6 0
Long Cloth × Quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	.. 1 7 0
Kohinoor per lb.	.. 1 7 6
Swan Finlay per lb. ..	.. 1 7 0
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 6 3
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1 6 0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 5 0
David per lb.	1 4 6
Tata per lb.	1 5 6
Sundari Brand per lb.	1 4 0
Salita:—	
Century per lb.	.. 1 5 9
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	.. 1 6 3
Textile per lb.	.. 1 6 0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	.. 1 8 6
Jacob E. D. per lb. ..	.. 1 6 9
Textile (Bicycle) per lb. ..	.. 1 8 3
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	.. 1 7 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb. ..	.. 1 6 9
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	6 10 0
Phoenix per piece	6 6 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 8 0
Hindustan per piece	6 13 0
Pearl Pebaney per piece	6 14 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	7 9 0
Bombay United per piece	7 8 0
Black Check:—	
Textile per piece	8 8 0
E. D. Racheal per piece	7 0 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl	11 14 0
Hindustani	11 13 0

HELP TO KANYA PATHSALA.

Swami Onkaranand writes as follows from the Ramkrishna Math, Belur (Bengal): In the beginning of 1923, Swami Karmanandaji, who was incharge of the Ramkrishna Ashram, Kishenpore (Dehra-Dun) collected a sum of Rs. 700, Rupees seven hundred only from Delhi, Lahore and other places for starting an Industrial school. As the project did not materials for various reasons, the sum was placed with the President, Ramkrishna Mission, Belur, Howrah who has now handed it over to the manager of the Kanya Pathsala for maintaining there some Industrial classes.

(Continued from Col. 6.)

Australian Bran Bags (20 ozs) for April/June at Rs. 39-0-0.

COAL.

There has been no change of note during the past week. The demand continues to be considerably below normal, and although production has been curtailed by the poor attendance of miners consequent on harvesting operations, it has been almost sufficient to meet requirements. Wagons remains in good supply.

The following are the average prices now ruling:—

Desherghur—Rs. 10 to Rs. 10-8.
13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherria—Rs. 7 to 8.
11 and 12 Seams Jherria—Rs. 5 to Rs. 6.
10 Seam Jherria—Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 5.
Rangeegunge—Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 7.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN.

Extreme dulness has again prevailed in our market during the past week. Harvesting operations are at present busily engaging the attention of the actual consumers of cloth and will continue to do so for the next five or six weeks, so that no material improvement in offtake can be expected until about the middle of next month.

The decision of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation to increase the working hours of mills spinning American cotton to 39½ hours per week as from 1st instant should tend in time to cheapen Home prices, and this coupled with the weakness of raw Cotton, which has been steadily falling, helps to confirm dealers in the view that their recent purchases in Lancashire had better have been delayed. So much do they fear a drop, that we actually hear of the cancelling of certain purchases which have not been shipped to contract time, notwithstanding the fact that in reality, owing to manufacturers being more fully employed, they could not be replaced to-day at the prices at which they were bought.

The same fear of a drop at Home is impeding negotiations for replacements and we hear of no fresh business of any importance being brought to book.

Grey Shirting—Are quiet and clearances very small but values remain unchanged.

Grey Dhoties.—Deliveries have fallen off, and this section is under the influence of the general depression, prices being barely steady at last week's level.

Whites.—This class is also inactive and the offtake leaves much to be desired.

Miscellaneous.—With the exception of the continuance on a small scale of Woollen sales, there is nothing of interest to record.

Yarns.—The up-country districts have been putting forward a few enquiries, but at such a hopelessly low level that there is no chance of business.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

Bannermill 40s, Grey Yarn per lb. Re. 1-6.
Wilkinson's 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-9.
T. Red Yarn Grey Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-[illegible] to Rs. 2-3-6.

Grey Shirtings 34 by 37½, 38 16 by 13 7 lbs. Rs. 10-7 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 14-7 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 15-8 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 17-12 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 18-7 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10½ lbs. Rs. 18-15 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 10½ lbs. Rs. 8-9 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. 40,000 36in by 40 yds. Rs. 27-8 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

Wh. Shtgs. 40,000 89in. by 40 yds. Rs. 22-1 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

Wh. Shtbs, 40,000 9in. by 40 yds. Rs. 23-4 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

Wh. Shtgs. Raja 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 11 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

This market is quiet and values have declined about one anna per 5-lb. bundle during the week. The enquiry from consumers has fallen off and dealers, anticipating still lower prices, are unwilling to contract for further supplies.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to quality and ticket:—

Mule 10's. Rs. 4-5-6 to 4-9-6.
Mule 12's. Rs. 4-10-0 to 4-14-0.
Mule 14's. Rs. 4-13-0 to 5-1-0.
Mule 16's. Rs. 4-15-6 to 5-3-6.
Mule 20's. Rs. 5-6-6 to 5-10-6.
Mule 22s. Rs. 5-11-0 to 5-15-0.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s Weekly Gunny Market Report for the week ending 2nd December is as follows:—

Heavy Goods—have followed the same trend as Hessians. With poor enquiries from the consuming centres, rates have declined considereably, and only a meagre trade has resulted.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags (25 ozs.) for January at Rs. 43-8-0; B. Twills for January at Rs. 60-8-0 to Rs. 60-0-0, for February at Rs. 59-12-0; Twin Sugar Bags (6 by 8) 2¼ lbs. for January/March at Rs. 71-0-0; Liverpool Twills for January at Rs. 68-0-0 to Rs. 66-12-0, for January/February at Rs. 67-0-0; Cuban Sugar Bags for December at Rs. 76-0-0 to Rs. 75-0-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—We have nothing to report.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for January at Rs. 60-8-0 to Rs. 60-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 60-0-0 to Rs. 57-0-0, for February at Rs. 60-0-0 to Rs. 59-8-0, for February/March at Rs. 60-0-0 to Rs. 58-0-0; Liverpool Twills for January at Rs. 68-0-0 to Rs. 66-12-0, for January/February at Rs. 67-0-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for early December at Rs. 85-0-0; A. Twills (48") for early December at Rs. 78-8-0 basis; Twill type Pockets (16 ozs.) for December at Rs. 30-8-0; Woolpacks for March/April at Rs. 3-0-0, April/June at Rs. 2-15-0, for May/July at Rs. 3-0-0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—El. Bags for January/March at Rs. 47-0-0; Hy C's (2 blue) for early December at Rs. 66-0-0 to Rs. 65-0-0 striped, for December at Rs. 61-8-0 striped; Hy. C's for January/March at Rs. 59-0-0 to Rs. 55-0-0 to Rs 56-0-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for January at Rs. 60-8-0 to Rs. 60-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 60-0-0 to Rs. 58-0-0, for February/March at Rs. 60-0-0 to Rs. 59-8-0; Liverpool Twills for January at Rs. 68-0-0 to Rs. 66-12-0; for January/February at Rs. 67-0-0; Setty A. Twills for Ready at Rs. 84-0-0 basis.

Hessians.—Throughout the week we have had a dull market, with a small business passing of a covering nature for near at hand deliveries. Values have fluctuated during the greater part of the period but towards the close a distinctly easier tone prevails with second-hand sellers anxious to effect sales.

9 Porters for Ready at Rs. 20-4-0 to Rs. 19-12-0 to Rs. 20-6-0 to Rs. 18-4-0 to Rs. 18-10-0, for December at Rs. 19-12-0 to Rs. 19-2-0 to Rs. 19-8-0 to Rs. 18-0-0 to Rs. 18-10-0, for January at Rs. 18-0-0, for January/February at Rs. 19-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 18-10-0 to 18-2-0 to Rs. 18-4-0 to Rs. 17-8-0, for January/June at Rs. 17-8-0, for April/June at Rs. 17-0-0 to Rs. 16-8-0.

40"—10½ ozs. for Ready at Rs. 23-8-0 to Rs. 22-10-0 to Rs. 22-12-0 to Rs. 20-4-0.

40"—10 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 23-4-0 to Rs. 22-8-0 to Rs. 22-10-0 to Rs. 20-4-0.

11 Porters for December at Rs. 23-2-0 to Rs. 22-4-0 to Rs. 22-8-0 to Rs. 20-4-0, for January at Rs. 21-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 22-0-0 to Rs. 21-0-0 to 21-2-0 to Rs. 20-4-0, for April/June at Rs. 21-0-0 to Rs. 21-2-0 to Rs. 20-4-0, for April/September at Rs. 20-4-0, for July/September at Rs. 21-0-0 to Rs. 19-8-0.

45"—11 ozs. for December at Rs. 26-0-0.

(Continued in Col. 5.

WHO IS A RENOWNED FEVER SPECIALIST?

BELL'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS.

Manufacturers:—BELL DRUG and CHEMICAL Co., Corner, Grant Road, BOMBAY No .7.

MATERNITY BENEFIT BILL.

A TRULY HUMANITARIAN MEASURE.

A DEBATE RECALLED.

On Tuesday, the 23rd September when Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., rose in the Legislative Assembly to ask for leave to introduce his Maternity Benefit Bill, the following debate took place:—

Mr. N. M. Joshi (Nominated Labour Interest):—Sir, I ask for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the employment of women in factories and mines and on those estates to which the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, applies some time before and some time after confinement, and to make provision for the payment of maternity benefit.

Sir, the object of my Bill is purely humanitarian. It seeks to prohibit the employment of women after confinement; it also seeks to prevent employers dismissing women six weeks before confinement. The Bill also seeks to provide maternity benefit during the enforced period of absence. It has been found that mere prohibition without the provision of maternity benefits would not be of any use. That is the experience in England Therefore, while prohibiting the employment of women and also allowing them to remain absent some time before confinement, I have made provision for maternity benefits. The Bill does not apply to women in all industries, but it applies only to factories as defined by the Indian Factories Act to mines as defined by the Indian Mines Act, and to estates which are regulated by the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901. Here I want to make one thing clear. Although in my Bill I have mentioned the estates regulated by Assam Labour and Emigration Act, still I do not intend to exclude others estates which may be regulated by other legislation. As a matter of fact I know there are other estates which are regulated by the Madras Planters Labour Act and I think when the Bill goes to Select Committee——

The Honourable Mr. A. C. Chatterjee (Industries Member): Sir, I rise to a point of order. Can the Honourable Member, in introducing the Bill, propose that the scope of the Bill should be enlarged?

Mr. N. M. Joshi: Sir, I do not think I am enlarging the scope of the Bill at all.

The Honourable Mr. A. C. Chatterjee: I ask for your ruling, Sir.

Mr. Deputy President: There is no motion for enlarging the scope of the Bill.

The Honourable Mr. A. C. Chatterjee: I understood the Honourable Member to suggest the enlarging of the scope of the Bill.

Mr. Deputy President: When such a motion comes up, it will be time to consider it.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: Sir, if the Chair allows me at the time when I make a motion for sending the Bill to a Select Committee, or when I ask the House to take my Bill into consideration, I propose to bring in certain estates which are not included here. The other details I have left to the Local Governments. The welfare of labour is a provincial subject, and I therefore think that these details must be left to the Local Governments. Sir, my Bill, since it was published in the papers, has received a large volume of public opinion in its favour. The Bombay Legislative Council has passed a Resolution supporting the principle of my Bill. There was a public meeting held in Bombay very recently under the auspicies of 13 organisations in the City supporting the proposals of my Bill. The Medical Relief Committee of the Bombay Municipality of which my Honourable friend Mr. Patel is the President, has also supported the proposals which I have included in my Bill. Sir, I therefore hope that the Bill will meet with support at the hands of this House; but before I take my seat, I would like to make one requests to Government. It is this. To-day I am going to introduce the Bill, and the second motion for sending the Bill to Select Committee will not be made before the end of January. I would like Government to circulate my Bill, if the House gives me leave to introduce it, in the meanwhile, so that the Government may be ready with the opinions of the Local Governments, and able to consider the Bill properly. I hope, Sir, the House will give me leave to introduce my Bill.

Mr. T. A. Chalmers (Assam European): Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill. In opposing the introduction, I wish to make it clear that I do not do so because I disapprove of the principles of the Bill, or because employers in Assam are reluctant to give these privileges. As a matter of fact, for many years such privileges have been given. Many years before the International Conference at Washington, the quarter of a million of women employed in Assam tea gardens enjoyed these privileges, and these privileges have, up to date, not been introduced on such a large scale in any other country in the world. My opposition arises.....

Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao: May I ask the Honourable Member if he is speaking on behalf of the Government?

Mr. Deputy President: I do not think such a question arises; the Honourable Member is opposing and is entitled to do so.

Mr. T. A. Chalmers: Allow me to introduce myself to the House as a tea planter from Assam. I represent the European community of that Province. My opposition to the Bill arises from the fact that the Mover proposes to discriminate between tea grown in other parts of India and tea grown in Assam. He now informs the House that he proposes to extend the scope of this Bill later on. I still object to the discrimination because we have seen how our friends from Bombay have suffered and are still suffering from the effects of a discriminating Bill. I refer to the unjust cotton excise duty. Why should people who grow potatoes or rubber or coffee, or anything not provide for their women workers, the same privileges and rights as those that the tea industry are asked to provide? I think it would be equivalent to an excise duty on cotton being applied in Bombay and not applied in Calcutta. I maintain that those who employ women for any purpose whatsoever should undertake to provide for the special disabilities to which women are subject. I therefore ask the Honourable Mover to delete the reference to the Assam Labour and Emigration Act and to define an estate as any place where more than ten women are employed on any work whatsoever that is not already covered by the Indian Factories Act and the Indian Mines Act. If the House supports my proposal and the Honourable Mover accepts it, I understand that it will enlarge the scope of the Bill.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: I do not propose to do that.

Mr. T. A. Chalmers: Then I have nothing further to add at present.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: I introduce the Bill..

TEXT OF THE BILL.

A Bill to regulate the employment of women in factories and mines and on those estates to which the Assam Labour and Emigration Act applies some time before and some time after confinement and to make provision for the payment of Maternity Benefit.

Whereas it is expedient to regulate the employment of women in factories and mines and on those estates to which the Assam Labour and Emigration Act applies some time before and some time after confinement and to make provision for the payment of Maternity Benefit during the period of absence from work due to advanced state of pregnancy and confinement; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (a) This Act may be called the Maternity Benefit Act, 1926.

(b) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Santhal Parganas.

(c) It shall come into force on the first day of January 1926.

2. In this Act

(a) "Factory" means a factory as defined in the Indian Factories Act.

(b) "Mine" means a mine as defined in the Indian Mines Act;

(c) "Estate" means an estate as defined by the Assam Labour and Emigration Act;

(d) "Qualified Medical Practitioner" means a qualified medical practitioner as defined in the Workmen's Compensation Act;

(e) "Benefit" means benefit as provided for by this Act.

(f) "Employer" includes an "Occupier" of a factory as defined in the Indian Factories Act; or the "Manager" of a factory; or an "Owner" of a mine or his "Agent" as defined by the Indian Mines Act; or the "Manager" of Mine or the "chief person" for the time being in charge of any "Estate."

(g) "Inspector of Estates" mean an Inspector as defined by the Assam Labour and Emigration Act;

(h) "Inspector of Factories" means an Inspector as defined by the Indian Factories Act;

(i) "Chief Inspector of Mines" means a Chief Inspector as defined by the Indian Mines Act.

(j) "Inspector of Mines" means an Inspector as defined by the Indian Mines Act.

3. In any Factory or in a Mine or on an Estate to which the Assam Labour and Emigration Act or any section thereof applies, a woman:—

(a) shall not be knowingly employed during the six weeks following her confinement;

(b) shall have the right to leave her work if she produces a medical certificate from a qualified medical practitioner stating that her ciufinement will probably take place within six weeks;

(c) shall, while she is absent from her work in pursuance of sub-sections (a) and (b) of this section, be paid by the Local Government in accordance with rules made for this purpose, out of a fund to be established for this purpose and called Maternity Benefit Fund, benefit sufficient for the full and healthy maintenance of herself and her child, the amount of which shall be determined in accordance with rules made by the Local Government.

4. If a woman dies at her confinement or during the period for which she is entitled to benefit the remaining sums due as Maternity Benefit shall be paid to the person who undertakes the care of the child in accordance with rules made by the Local Government.

5. Where a woman is absent from her work in accordance with sub-section (a) or (b) of section 3, it shall not be lawful for her employer to give her notice of dismissal during such absence or at such a time that the notice would expire during such absence.

6. An employer contravening any provision of this Act or any rule made thereunder shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

7. Every Local Government shall make rules—

(1) for the establishment of a Maternity Benefit Fund; for fixing the amount of contribution to be paid to it by each factory or mine or estate for the collection of the contributions and for the management and safe custody of the Fund; (2) for determining the manner of payment of the benefit to the person entitled to receive it; and (3) for fixing the amount of benefit to be paid under this Act.

8. The Inspector of Factories or the Chief Inspector of Mines or an Inspector of Mines or an Inspector of Estates shall have and perform the same powers and duties for the purpose of section 3, sub-sections (a), (b) and section 5 of this Act as they have and perform for the purpose of the Indian Factories Act, the Indian Mines Act and the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, respectively.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The objects of this Bill are twofold; Firstly it is intended to prohibit the employment of women in those industries the work in which is regulated by law, six weeks after confinement, to enable them to leave work six weeks before confinement and to prevent her from being dismissed from service during the days of her absence from work due to her advanced state of pregnancy and confinement. Secondly, during the period of her absence due to above mentioned reasons a woman worker should be provided with financial help sufficient to maintain herself and the child in healthy condition. The money necessary for this purpose lef to be settled by the Local Governments by levying contributions upon the industries covered by the Bill in the form of a small cess on the products of the industries or in some other convenient form to be decided by the Local Government. The amount to be given to each woman entitled to receive the benefit and the manner of payment and other matters connected with the Bill are left to be settled by the Local Governments by rules made by them.

The Bill seeks to carry out some of the proposals contained in the Draft Convention passed at the first International Labour Conference held at Washington in 1919. If India desires to secure her proper place among the civilised nations of the world she cannot plead her inability to treat her women workers in the way in which civilised nations are expected to do. Moreover, there seems to be a natural desire in the country for rapid industrialisation. But if industrialism is to be an unmixed blessing to the working classes, timely provision must be made to avoid and counteract the evils incidental to the introduction of the new system. There is no doubt that if women continue their long and arduous work in factories mines and other organised industries even in advanced state of pregnancy and immediately after confinement, their health and the health of their children will not fail to suffer.

Provision of Maternity Benefit during the days of enforced absence is necessary as without such provision mere prevention of work will be a measure of doubtful utility. It is but fair that the financial burden of the provision of the Maternity Benefit should fall upon industries that employ women with their natural sex disabilities. Moreover as only a small proportion of women out of the total number of women employed will be eligible for the maternity benefit during the course of the year, the incidence of the burden will be very small. To prevent women workers from being dismissed some time before they become entitled for the maternity benefit or it is necessary that the maternity benefit should be paid out of the general fund and not by individual employers. As the welfare of labour is a Provincial subject it is only proper that the working out of the scheme for the maternity benefit should be left to Local Governments

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(R.N.S.)

MATERNITY BENEFITS BILL.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE'S SUPPORT

The Managing Committee of the Social Service League, Bombay, in communicating its views to Government on the Maternity Benefits Bill, says as follows in the course of a letter:—

The League's Managing Committee generally approves of the principle and provisions of the Bill and strongly feels that an enactment regulating the employment of women some time before and some time after confinement and providing for the Maternity Benefits has been long over due.

The Managing Committee suggests that the Bill should also be made applicable to women working on plantations to which the Madras Planters' Labour Act applies. This seems to be an obvious omission in the Bill.

The Managing Committee of the League points that the draft convention passed at the International Labour Conference held at Washington contains a provision entitling women workers to free attendance by a doctor or certified midwife during confinement. There is also a provision in the draft convention enabling a woman worker if she is nursing her child to be allowed half an hour twice a day for that purpose. The Managing Committee is of the opinion that these provisions should also be incorporated in Mr. Joshi's Bill.

Lastly, the Managing Committee of the League also suggests that in those undertakings where more than 200 women are employed, a provision of a properly managed creche should be obligatory upon employers.

The Managing Committee of the League hopes that the Government of Bombay will support the suggestions it has made.

SRI BHARAT DHARMA MAHAMANDAL.

ANNUAL SESSION.

His Highness the Hon. Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Durbhanga, the President-elect of the Mahamandal Session at Calcutta, will arrive at the Howrah station from Patna on Monday, the 8th of December.

The Mahamandal Adhiveshan will commence its sitting on Saturday, the 13th of December, at 4 p.m. and will be continued on the following day at 12 noon at 47, Pathuriaghatta Street. The session will be an interesting and important one from various points of view and the Hindu public should not fail to muster strong at the Conference.

Admission to the session will only be by tickets.

The Hon. Maharaja Bahadur of Cossimbazar has accepted the Chairmanship of the Reception Committee.

Swami Dayanandji of Sri Bharat Dharma Mahamandal will arrive in Calcutta from Ambala on the 10th in the morning by the Punjab Mail.

MUSLIMS AND BARODA STATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In these days when a strong movement is going on in order to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity, the position of Muslims in the State of Baroda deserves particular consideration. Baroda is one of the foremost educated Indian States in this country and has a large population of Mohamedans. In former times the posts of Diwan, Judges, Commissioners, Police Superintendents, Subas etc. were filled with much credit by Mohamedan officers who served the State well and faithfully. It is, however, a matter of extreme regret that in these civilised days in spite of all loud talk about Hindu Muslim unity there is not a single Mohamedan officer in the employ of the Baroda State drawing a salary of Rs. 200 per month. This is a cause of much dissatisfaction among the Muslim subjects of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwad, and I would like to take this opportunity of drawing the attention of our Muslim friends that they should no longer waste time to take urgent steps to call together a Conference of the Mohamedan residents of the Baroda State, and bring their grievances to the ears of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwad when he returns from England. They may also be advised to send an influential deputation to wait upon H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwad. I hope that this suggestion will receive the full support of the leading and sympathetic Hindu officers of the State and also that of the Baroda Praja Mandal and that H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwad will not fail to do ample justice to his faithful and loyal Muslim subjects.—Yours, etc.

DAWOOD PATEL.

Kosamba, December 4.

ADAMS-WYLIE HOSPITAL.

AN APPEAL.

The Secretaries and Treasurers of the Adams-Wylie Hospital, Bombay, in the course of a public appeal, write:—

"The Adams-Wylie Hospital was started by Mrs. Adams-Wylie in 1902 in memory of her husband, the late Lieut. C. R. B. Adams-Wylie, I.M.S., who was on Plague duty in Bombay and then went to South Africa during the Boer war and where he died of Enteric fever. Mrs. Adams-Wylie helped him a good deal while on Plague duty.

In 1900 an unusually large number of roadside deaths occurred in Bombay and Mrs. Adams-Wylie took charge of the camp put up for these poor and helpless people in Octobr of that year. Finding a great need for a shelter for such people during illness, she worked for them till 1902; when she offered to build a Hospital for such people and continue to work for them free, if the Municipality found the working expenses. As the Municipality did not accept the offer, she put up the present Hospital and lived on the premises doing Matron's work, dressing wounds, etc., and spending her own money for the homeless floating population from which the majority of our patients come. Some philanthropic people of Bombay raised a small fund. Though this relieved the strain to some extent, it was not much. Mrs. Adams-Wylie has been helping the Hospital and still continues to help it with Rs. 5,000 a year besides occasional extra assistance.

The Committee do not think it fair to approach Mrs. Adams-Wylie for further additional help; they desire to bring the claim of this Hospital to the notice of the charitable public.

The scope of the work of the Hospital can be extended only by means of permanent endowments and an increase in the number of subscribers. If you are not already a subscriber, the Committee will be very glad if you can see your way to assist them to carry on by giving something now. A sum of Rs. 8,000, or a subscription of Rs. 500 annually will endow a bed permanently and will besides form a memorial to the donor."

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 8.

The unsettled conditions in northwest India developed into a depression with its centre in North Gujarat.

The Northeast Monsoon has strengthened in South Madras where rainfall has been local.

The chief amounts are Calicut and Cochin one and a half inches, Tinnevelly, Negapatam and Kodaikanal one.

Forecast:—Extension into Punjab, Rajputana and central parts of the country.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, December, 7.

Means of observations taken at 6, a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29.900 inches.
Temperature of Air	.. ..	74.6 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	69.1 "
Dew Point	.. ..	65.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	75% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	6.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	..	82.1 "
Minimum " "	..	68.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		E, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. .. ..	122 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	
	Dec.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Dec.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tu.	9	9	51	25	11	9	4	11	20	3
		22	53	25	10		16	6	16	9
W.	10	10	28	26	0	10	4	52	20	0
		23	26	28	3		16	38	17	5
Th.	11	11	4	26	1	11	5	27	19	3
		0	0	28	6		17	10	15	
F.	12	11	36	26	1	12	6	1	19	6
		..	..	..	..		17	2	16	2
Sat.	13	14	58	26	5	13	0	48	19	4
		8	18	26	3		14	2	18	5
Sun.	14	8	22	25	10	14	2	35	20	8
		21	32	26	8		14	57	17	6
M.	15	1	28	28	3	15	7	42	19	6
		13	16	25	7		19	14	17	0

MAHOMEDANS BRILLIANT START.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

325 FOR 7 WICKETS.

WAZIR ALI 174 NOT OUT.

The luck with the spin of the coin that takes a side a long way towards victory was once more demonstrated when a commencement was made with the final of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament yesterdy. The Mahomedans were fortunate in winning the toss and did the only thing to do—take the first innings on a perfect wicket. The bat had the ascendancy over the ball throughout the day and to make matters worse for the Hindus their bowlers did not receive the support they deserved. No less than six easy catches were missed, two of the costliest being those which gave Vazir Ali new lease of life when he was 9 and 30. M. E. Shaikh too who was missed early twice and went on to put up a useful 44.

The Mahomedans started badly losing Karim Baksh in the fourth ball from the start. Play after that was a tale of catches missed in slips one after another. Though the bowling lacked sting, the only two among the Mahomedan batsmen to play with any confidence were Vazir Ali and Hassan Shah. The former played a great innings—perhaps innings of his life—and though it was by no means flawless in the beginning it was a great performance of endurance and patience. The Hindus tried all their trundlers by turn but the last pair was too well set to be easily dislodged. The day's play has served to place the Mahomedans' chances on a solid basis and it will cost the Hindus another great effort to retrieve their position.

It is not yet certain whether Botawalla will be able to participate in the contest. He is still suffering from the effects of fever and his wrist is in a bad condition. Wazir Ahmed is much better after his rest and Botawalla is expected to be fit. If he is not, it will make a great difference both in the Mahomedan batting and bowling.

DETAILS OF THE PLAY.

Mahomedans winning the toss sent in Sheikh and Karim Baksh at 10.40 a.m. and Ramji opened from the bowling from the Pavilion end. His fourth ball saw Naidu holding Karim Baksh in slips (0—1—0).

Ogadshanker bowled from the far end Wazir Ali joined Sheikh and opened with a four and followed up with a single. Five minutes play saw the first ten going up. When only 7, Sheikh was missed by Ogadshanker. After this he did all the scoring, putting Ramji to the third man every time. At 12 Sheikh was almost held by Godambe but it was too far. Ogadshanker was being hit freely and Ramji's rising deliveries resulted in singles past the slips and point. Vithal placed no less than five men in slips thereafter, one third man and one at point. Even then both batsmen obtained runs. At 38, Godambe replaced Ogadshanker. Wazir Ali tapped him for four with a square cut. Naidu seeing Godambe missed the shot changed place from second slips and fielded a hot shot well, but the next ball saw Godambe dropping Sheikh when the latter was 17. Forty minutes play sent up as many runs. Both Mahomedans had obtained twenty each and showed no want of confidence. Godambe they did not mind but Ramji was regarded with more respect. With singles and twos the runs piled up till at 11.30, the half century was announced.

FOURTH CATCH DROPPED.

When 30, Wazir Ali was missed for the second time Ramji dropping him off Godambe. This was the fourth catch missed both batsmen having given two chances. Ramji was relieved by Shivram at 59 and a maiden over was bowled. Sheikh tipped a good one from Godambe past Naidu for four sending up 69. At 11-45, the score stood at 63, the two batsmen being 31 each and 1 extra for a no-ball.

Sheikh and Wazir Ali were level as far as scoring went making single in turn. S. S. Joshi was given a turn in place of Godambe at 71 and Sheikh tipped him for four behind the wicket, the shot being just out of Naidu's reach. When 80 was signalled at noon each man had put up 40. At 88 Sheikh was caught behind the wicket off Shivram. Sheikh had given two chances at 7 and 17 for his 44. (88—2—44).

The second wicket stand had lasted almost an hour and twenty-five minutes bringing the total. Wazir Ali who was joined by his skipper, Vishram, sent up 90 getting a boundary behind the wicket off Joshi.

WAZIR MAKES FIFTY.

Catching a full pitch off Shivram to point for a single, Wazir Ali reached his fifty after being at the wicket for 90 minutes, Vishram opened with a single and made three in the next over completing the first century at 12.15. Naidu bowled in place of Joshi at 104. Wazir Ali hit him to leg for four in the first ball and two more singles were added in the same over making 110. Though Vishram did not seem very steady he made a few runs. Wazir neatly glanced Shivram past the slips for four. Six runs later Godambe took over from Naidu. Vishram obtained a four and a single and Wazir one in this over. Vishram was bowled by Godambe at 127. (127—3—16).

Nazir Ali filled the vacancy. Singles were the order and in a few minutes the total went to 130 making Wazir Ali 70. Three runs later Ramjee replaced Shivram.

From 130 the score rose slowly by singles which were few and far between. Lunch time saw the Muslims at 143 for 3 wickets Wazir Ali and Nazir Ali being not out with 76 and 3 respectively.

PLAY IN THE AFTERNOON.

When the game was resumed after lunch Ramji opened the bowling from the Gymkhana end. Nazir Ali beautifully squared cut him to the boundary past Shivram and then each of the remaining balls of the over was tapped for a single. Ogadshanker who was in charge of the attack at the other end was treated with more regard. Nazir Ali was given a new lease of life by Deodhar in the slips off Ramji, his score at this stage being 9.

He opened his shoulders and smote a few hard one but only singles resulted. Wazir Ali scored fast and at 2-30 p.m. 160 went up on the board making 90 for Wazir. Shivram relieved Ogadshanker at 165. Wazir obtained two off the third ball putting up 170 for his side and for himself 95. Godambe was given the bowling at the pavilion end at 168.

WAZIR ALI'S CENTURY.

When he was 98, Nazir did feel a little nervous about the two runs he was wanting and at 99 he was positively so, nearly missing Shivram fatally. The critical stroke was a single off Shivram past the slips and the individual Mahomedan record of 98 was broken. Nazir hitted Godambe to the pavilion for four but the next a good length ball completely beat. Nazir had played bright cricket and the fourth wicket had added 71 runs in about an hour and a half.—(198—4—26).

Feroze Khan coming next played the remainder of Godambe's over, Naidu had a try at Wazir Ali and in the third ball that player got two signalling 200. Ramji was given charge of the new ball. The new batsman was very uncomfortable playing Ramji and after making 9 with lucky strokes was caught by Deodhar off Ramji. (220—5—9).

The coming of Abdus Salam was looked up as the opening of some exhilarating batting but nothing of the kind happened. Abdus had little chance and managed only 1 run while Wazir kept on scoring. 230 was reached at 3-30 and in the next over Joshi bowled Abdus Salam. (235—6—1).

Hasan Shah, the next man opened his account with a single off Joshi. At 237 Godambe relieved Ramji. Fifteen minutes before tea the Mahomedan put up 250, Wazir Ali being 143. Hasan Shah livened up things by sending Godambe for fours twice in quick succession. Ogadshanker replaced Joshi at 256.

When Wazir Ali was 148 not out at teatime he was garlanded on his return to the pavilion. Mr. Akbarali Peerbhoy has promised him a gold watch for his brilliant performance.

AFTER TEA.

When the Mahomedans came out after tea, Ramji bowled the first over from the Pavilion end giving a single to Wazir Ali who with another in Ogadshanker's over reached his 160. Hasan Shah got his favourite strokes on the legside sending to successive boundaries sending up 270. Wazir Ali was doing well and Hasan Shah scored on leg with good turn. A few singles by each was followed by good turn to fine leg for four reaching 160 and putting 290 for his side. At 294 Joshi took over from Ramji and Hasan smote him to the off for four. Shivram missing the ball

THE THIRD CENTURY.

The third ball of Joshi again gave four behind the wicket to Hasan sending up the third century at 4-55 p.m. Hasan's leg strokes were getting too frequent and Vithal had Shivram on leg. After two singles Hasan followed up with a four making him 40. 310 was signalled at 5 p.m.

The next ten runs came in another five minutes and Hassan was fast approaching his half century. A stroke to leg over the Umpire's head left one more to make. Two balls later he completed his 50 with a single and was caught by Deodhar of Ramji. (325 7-50).

Gulam Mahomed joined Wazir Ali and the stumps were drawn soon after leaving the score 325, Wazir Ali and Gulam Mahomed remaining not-out with 174 and zero respectively.

The Score:—

MAHOMEDANS.
1st Innings.

Karim Buksh c Naidu b Asmji	...	0
M. E. Shaik c Navle b Shivram	...	44
Nazir Ali b Godambe	...	25
Feroze Khan c Deodhar b Ramji	...	9
M. Vishram b Godambe	...	16
Abdus Salam b Joshi	...	1
Hasan Shah c Deodhar b Ramji	...	50
Wazir Ali batting	...	174
Gulam Mahomed batting	...	0
Vazir Ahmed, and Botawalla to bat.		
Extra	...	5
Total (for 7 wickets)	...	325

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IMPROVEMENT IN VACCINO-THERAPY.

PROF. BESREDKA'S WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

A great progress in our knowledge of vaccino-therapy is marked by the wonderful results obtained through Professor Besredka's of the Pasteur Institute, new method of vaccination by the Bilivaccin, a preparation consisting of 3 Ox-Gall's and 3 Tabloids of vaccine absorbable through the mouth and which by its simplicity, its innocuousness and its absolute efficacy and indisputable superiority over the existing method of vaccination by subcutaneous injections, has met with the general and enthusiastic approval of the greatest living medical authorities and it has been taken up by the public and military sanitary services of the whole of France and its Colonies and by many other States of Europe and America who have put it to test and found that this is the only and ideal method of vaccination.

For several years, many eminent scientists have been engaged in laboratory researches for bringing an amelioration on the existing system of vaccination by subcutaneous injections, which although efficacious, was presenting many disadvantages such as slowness in immunisation, dangerous counter effects, medical interventions etc. and therefore was very unpopular amongst the masses who generally preferred, in the majority of cases, to run the risk of the illness rather than submit themselves to the inconvenience and trouble caused by this system.

Professor Besredka's new method applies only to dysentery, typhoid, paratyphoid and cholera and is based on the principle that, as for these diseases the portal of entry of the infecting agent is the alimentary canal, it is in the region of the intestinal walls that is established the immunity which renders the organism refractory to any further infection.

It was therefore natural, in order to vaccinate efficaciously against dysentery, typhoid and cholera, to endeavour to reproduce as far as possible the natural conditions of these diseases i.e. to vaccinate the intestines by the absorption of dead germs.

To effect this every tabloid of vaccine is preceded by an Ox-Gall which acts by causing a desquamation of the intestinal epithelium and thus enabling the virus to pass through the intestines.

A complete dose of bilivaccin sufficient to immunise a person for a year against the above mentioned diseases, consists of 3 Ox-Galls and 3 tabloids of vaccine antidysenteric, antityphoid of anticholeric, according to the disease for which it is intended to be taken in three successive days.

On account of its absolute superiority over the old system of vaccination, the Bilivaccin has been accepted and put into practice by the French Army and Navy the Rumanian and Lithouanian armies, the American Red Cross, the League of Nations, the Russian Sanitary Services and by many other Municipal and Governmental Services in France and abroad.

India more than any other country, with its vast population and where epidemics of this nature are so frequent, will no doubt benefit enormously by the use of this new method of vaccination and we are glad to hear that the Firm in Paris preparing the Bilivaccin has appointed in India an Agent in the person of Mr. G. Loucatos, P. O. Box 783, Bombay to whom all interested could apply for stocks as well as any further information.

"DEVELOPMENT OF WIRELESS TRANSMITTING."

A LECTURE AT RADIO CLUB.

At the Bombay Presidency Radio Club on Monday evening an interesting lecture was delivered on "Development of Wireless Transmitting" by Mr. C. Hawkhead, A.M.I.E.E., Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp presiding. The lecture though interesting was of highly technical nature to a lay-man as various subjects referring to wireless transmitting were treated, chief among which were development of wireless, plain aerial, highly damped waves, coupled circuits, handling of power, and damped waves, etc. The lecturer demonstrated on the black board as to how two wires curved round and connected with aerial wire created oscillating current. He then showed how aerial and earth wires connected to induction coil created a brilliant spark. The induction coil produced oscillation generating current which gave violent electric blows in form of signals at wireless stations.

After the lecture questions were put and answered and the meeting dispersed with votes of thanks to the lecturer and the chairman.

FIRE AT MAZAGON.

On Sunday evening a disastrous fire broke out in an oil mill situate at Anjirwadi, Mazagon, which spread to an adjoining cotton waste godown and a saw mill resulting in a total loss of more than a lakh of rupees. It appears the fire originated in the oil mill belonging to Mr. Rustomji Sorabji Katpitia which stood in a row of shops and godowns built of corrugated iron sheets. Adjoining the mill was a cotton waste godown belonging to Messrs. Walmer and Co. and by its side stood another mill called the Industrial Bobbin Manufacturing Co. and a saw mill belonging to Mr. Kanji Girdhar. As soon as smoke was seen issuing from the mill an alarm was raised and fire-brigades from Byculla, Chinchpokli and Babula Tank immediately repaired to the scene and commenced operations to extinguish the fire which was brought under control by 9-30 p.m. The blaze was, however, kept playing till 11.30 p.m. The roof of the building which measured 80 by 30 feet completely collapsed. The oil mill seems to have sustained a loss of about Rs. 68,000 while the cotton waste godown with building, contents and machinery have suffered to the extent of Rs. 47,000. The cause of fire is not known.

MR. C. F. ANDREWS IN BOMBAY.

THE POET'S PROGRAMME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 8.

Mr. C. F. Andrews arrived in Bombay on Monday morning in connection with the Viswabharathi institution for some special work which had been entrusted to him by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore before he left for South America. He also desired to meet and discuss with the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association and discuss certain critical questions relating to Indians abroad, especially with reference to East and South Africa.

When asked concerning Dr. Rabindranath Tagore himself, he said that the news of his reception in South America had been most encouraging. The Poet expected to reach Peru in time for the Centenary Celebration which will take place from December 8th to December 10th. After the celebration he would probably return to Europe.

MUSLIMS OF BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

STEPS TOWARDS REMOVING DIFFERENCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 8.

It will come as a welcome piece of intelligence to Mahomedans in the Bombay Presidency generally to learn that steps are being taken to remove certain differences which have hitherto existed in their ranks. Mr. M. C. Chagla, Bar-at-Law, on behalf of the Bombay Mahomedans, has addressed a letter to the General Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference at Poona stating that through inadvertence the invitation to the parent body at Aligarh was sent direct and he now requests him to extend to that body a formal invitation to the Bombay Conference which meets on the 30th and 31st instant. With a view to restoring harmony amongst the Muslims, the General Secretary, the Hon. Mr. Haroon Jaffer, has accordingly taken the steps desired. This union of the two branches should tend to make the coming session of the Bombay Conference a great success. It may be mentioned that affiliation of the new Bombay Muslim League was postponed by the Council of All India Muslim League on the 16th November last with a view to the amalgamation of the new and the old Bombay Presidency Muslim Leagues which is now in fair way to being accomplished.

Official and Personal.

Sir Basil Blackett who arrived in Madras on Sunday morning with his sister, Mrs. Hartnoll, was entertained to tea at the Cosmopolitan Club by Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya, Secretary of the Indian Bank.

Sir Basil Blackett with his sister will leave Government House Madras, on Wednesday for Calcutta.

LAW AND THE WOMAN.

Under the auspices of the Literary and Debating Society, Y. M. C. A., Reynolds Road, (Byculla Branch) Mr. Ataur Rhoman proposed before a select gathering of ladies and gentlemen, that the practice of law is not suited to the feminine mentality, on Saturday at 8-30 p.m. Dr. Caul, M. A. Ph. D., occupied the chair. The leader, describing the sensibility, sentiments and the role she has so far played in the history of the world, pointed out that woman has a mentality which is not suited for the requirements of the practice of law.

Mr. Nunes Terence, opposing, alluded to the intellectual progress of the modern woman who even superseded man in various departments. He maintained that given favourable environments, a woman can have a mentality which is suited for the practice of law. Passing to literature and history, he pointed out many a female character with an irresistible will and mind. Surveying the history of the ancient Christian Church, he cited the heroic chivalry and the indomitable will of women facing cruel death from the persecutors for Christ's sake. Finally he alluded to the "sati" the great sacrifice of Hindu wives, which needed a mentality even stronger than that of man's. "The poet and the philosopher," said Mr. Terence "will agree with me that the progress of the world is drifting to an age of Woman's Rule."

After several other speakers had participated in the debate, the president delivered a learned discourse on the subject and assured the audience that the mentality of woman was suited for the practice of law.

A vote of thanks to the chair brought the function to a close.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

In the share market in jutes a declining market for hessians caused jute shares value to drop from the quotations of the previous week and the general tendency was easier with few exceptions. In coals no transactions took place during the early session. After luncheon hour a few isolated deals were recorded. In teas a limited business passed at almost unaltered prices. In miscellaneous Triton Insurance was marked up nine points while Boorooah Timber declined to the same extent. Government securities have come in for more enquiry. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper 65/8, 5 1/2 per cent war bonds 1926 103/8, 6 per cent bonds 1926 100/12 do 1927 101, do 1930 102/7, do 1932 103/4.

Banks:—Immperial Bank fully paid 1402.

Railways:—Ahmadpur Cutwa Railway 61.

Cottons:—Agra United 1/6, Bengal Nagpur Cotton 23, Dunbar 162, Elgin Mills pref 101.

Jutes:—Anckland 263, Birla 10, Budge Budge 451/8, Champdany 208, Chevoit 316, Clive 42/8 Delta 543, Empire 56/8, Hooghly 78/8, Howrah 43/14, New Central 608, Nuddea 50, Orient 235/8, Union 560.

Coals:—Adjai 324, Baraboni 13/2, Burrakur 28/8, Chitabar 3/2, Ghusick and Musha 17, Khoodia 3/6 New Manbhoom 34/12, Neetooria annas 10, South Govindpur 1/2, South Karanpur 10/4, Talcher 6/4.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cements annas 12, Kangra Valley State 167, U. P. Electric Supply 101, Burn and Co., 6 per cent pref. 85, Indian Iron and Steel 22, Marshall and Co., 2/14, Triton Insurance 110 B. I. Corporation ord 5/8, do deferred 5/4, Burma Corporation 10/8 Firpo Ltd., 10/6, Spences Hotel 10, Boorooah Timber Trading 66.

Teas Companies:—Baamatia 21/4, Bateli 6/4, Chamong 19/4, East India 26/4, Gulma 19/4, Joybirpara 35/8 Loobah 17/12, Isamara 13/12, Rajabhat 44/8, Rajgarh 195, Sarugaon 22, Sonai River 85.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one thirty-second pence.

"FAUST" AT THE EXCELSIOR

A SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE.

More than half a century has elapsed since the production of this masterpiece by Gounod and it is to-day sung throughout the world. Since its arrival the Italian Opera Company which has met with great appreciation staged Goethe's Faust for the first time on Monday night and there was a "full house." Faust an aged philosopher and Alchemist tired of the struggle of life resolves to end it when Mephistopheles attired as a gallant offers him youth and riches in return for his soul. On signing a compact Faust was turned into a youth. Signor Carmasi as Mephistopheles was diabolically real. Valentino, brother of Marguerita, sings a noble song to a motley crowd when Mephistopheles surprises them by his song of the Golden Calf. After the diabolically suggestive introduction by the orchestra with the semi-quavers and descending chromatics the fold opening passage of their anthem in praise of Mammon, of which the calf is symbolic, is heard. He affronts Valentino by drinking to the health of Marguerita. The "Garden scene," of "Faust" is undoubtedly Gunold's finest inspiration and the sensuous beauty of the music with which the composer has surrounded the story of Marguerita's innocence, Signorina Laura who made a great hit as Meda in "Pagliacci" scored yet another success is Marguerita which called for the best. Signor Izal, as Valentino, acquitted himself very creditably his voice being a great asset.

The soldier's chorus in act IV was beautifully rendered and if any thing deserved a repetition that martial strain certain did. The short final act of Faust is truly one of the grandest operatic compositions, Goethe's story giving Gounod ample opportunity for some most dramatic writing.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

Before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-Inspector Rane charged Shivlal Khimchand, a jeweller, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 200 belonging to Jodhu Jethalal in November last. Mr. Vijayker, pleader, defended the accused; while Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, pleader, watched the proceedings on behalf of the complainant.

The complainant's case was that the accused on 19th November collected the amount from one Popatlal Hiralal and credited it in the books of account, but did not pay the amount to the complainant and absented himself. On 29th November, he served the complainant with a notice demanding his wages and expenses. On a complaint being lodged with the police the accused was arrested.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that the complainant wanted him to make certain false entries in the books of account.

The case stands adjourned.

ALLEGED USING OF FORGED DOCUMENT.

On Monday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Abdul Ghani bahadurbhai alias Karim Kasam, a baker, was charged by Inspector Kavishwar of Bombay C. I. D. with cheating and using as genuine a forged document, viz., a bill of exchange for £900.

Mr. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; while Mr. Vijayker, pleader, defended the accused.

In opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. Spencer said the Bombay City Police received a cable about the 27th of June last to the effect that four bills of exchange (drafts) were stolen from the Blantyre Branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa and they apprehended that the drafts were likely to be negotiated in Bombay. On receipt of the cable the police informed the exchange banks in Bombay supplying them with the numbers of the stolen drafts. On the 12th November last the accused went to the French Bank and cashed one of the drafts for £900 and was paid Rs. 12,105. The following day the accused went to the Eastern Bank and submitted another draft for £2,000 and requested the bank to open an account in his name. The bank authorities detained the accused and telephoned to the police and the accused was arrested. The accused had also given one of the drafts to one Vanechand Bhanji who fearing of the arrest of the accused tore off the draft into pieces from the window to the roof of an adjoining house. The police recovered the torn pieces from the roof.

Mr. Dadabhoy Wadia, head cashier, French Bank, was then examined who identified the accused and said he submitted a draft from the Blantyre Branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa on their head office in London for £900. A Hindu broker was with him, but he was not a recognised broker. Witness paid the accused Rs. 12,105-1-0. Witness did not know if his bank had received any intimation about the draft.

Vanechand Bhanji, a clerk, then said he knew the accused through a friend. Some time ago accused inquired of the witness the rates of exchange and subsequently asked witness to help him to get a draft cashed. Witness then accompanied the accused to the French Bank. Witness then narrated as to how he tore off the draft of £2,000 which the accused had given him.

Inspector Lyon then gave evidence in regard to the arrest of the accused and further hearing was adjourned to the 10th instant.

Further hearing was adjourned.

CORONER'S COURT.

KNOCKED DOWN BY TRAM CAR.

On Sunday evening Bala Kashiba, an aged Hindu, was knocked down by a tram car at Lamy Road while crossing the road. Bala was hit on the shoulder by front left side of the vehicle and was thrown on the paved ground. He was removed to J. J. Hospital as he had sustained severe injuries on the head, but died shortly after admission death being due to fracture of the skull. At an inquest held by Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, the deceased's son deposed that his father's eyesight was faulty and that he could not see well.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

TO CONGRATULATE MR PATEL.

BHULESHWAR MEETING POSTPONED.

The public meeting under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee that was to be held at Kalbadevi last night to congratulate Mr. Patel was postponed to a future date as Mr. Patel who was invited to the meeting could not attend the same owing to other engagements.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament—Hindus vs. Mahomedans, 10-30 a.m.

Bombay Parliament in the Town Hall at 9-30 p.m. Subject Conscription.

Barrows Lecture, Wilson College 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, December 10.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament—Hindus vs. Mahomedans, 10-30 a.m.

Bombay Parliament in the Town Hall at 9-30 p.m. Subject Conscription.

Swami Yatishwaranandaji's Upnishada Class, at Saraswat Hall, Gamdevi, 7-30 a.m.

THURSDAY, December 11.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament—Hindus vs. Mahomedans, 10-30 a.m.

SATURDAY, December 13.

The s. s. China with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: Winter Meeting, 1st Day.

DAILY.

Pathe Cinema—Royal Opera House: "The Common Law" adapted from the novel by Robert W. Chambers.

Excelsior Cinema: at 6-30 p.m., "The Sentimental Bloke."

Empire Theatre: 6, 8 and 10 p.m., "Queen of Sheba."

Empress Theatre: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m., "Queen of Sheba."

West-End Cinema: Charni Road at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Cine Madeleine: Tram Terminus, Grant Road, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Globe Cinema: Sandhurst Road, at 5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinema: 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m. Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays Extra show at 3 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Dec. 9 (Tues) Sunrise 7h. 0m. Sunset 6h. 1m.
Dec 10 (Wed) Sunrise 7h. 0m. Sunset 6h. 2m.
Dec. 11 (Thurs) Sunrise 7h. 1m. Sunset 6h. 2m.
Dec. 12 (Fri) Sunrise 7h. 2m. Sunset 6h. 2m.
Dec. 13 (Sat) Sunrise 7h. 2m. Sunset 6h. 3m.
Dec. 14 (Sun) Sunrise 7h. 2m. Sunset 6h. 3m.
Dec. 15 (Mon) Sunrise 7h. 3m. Sunset 6h. 3m.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 2nd Bn., West Yorkshire Regiment, ("The Prince of Wales's Own") will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Tuesday) commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Caledonia" with Mails from London of 4th instant left Marseilles at 5-30 a.m. on the 6th instant.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a copy of the Maharashtra Diary for the year 1925 published by the Anath Vidyarthi Griha, Poona. The size of the diary is handy and the general get-up is excellent. It is priced at annas nine a copy.

UPANISHAD CLASS.

Swami Yatiswaranada of the Shri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, Bandra, will conduct a public class on Katha—Upanishad at Saraswat Hall, Gamdevi to-morrow, the 10th at 7-30 a.m.

BARROWS LECTURE.

Dr. G. W. Gilkey of the University of Chicago will deliver in Wilson College Hall, Chowpati, the first of his public lectures on the Barrows Foundation, his subject being "Jesus" to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m.

YARN CONTRIBUTION TO THE ALL-INDIA KHADI BOARD.

Yarn Contributors are requested to send in their quota to the Congress Office, Krishna Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, by 8 p.m. (S.T.) of the 11th instant (Thursday) at the latest.

ALL-INDIA SPINNING COMPETITION.

Expert spinners wishing to participate in the All-India Spinning Competition at Belgaum, from 24th to 30th December 1924 spinning for 7 hours a day are requested to see the Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Khadi Board for further particulars about the competition at the Congress Office, Krishna Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort from 5 to 7 p.m. (S.T.) on the 9th or 10th instant.

F. WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The following have been elected as delegates to represent this ward as well as the above Committee at the 39th Session of the Indian National Congress to be held at Belgaum. Sjt. Jivraj G. Nensay, Sjt. Jinabhoy P. Joshi and Sjt. Bhagwati Prasad Nigam

MANDVI DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Nominations duly proposed and seconded for two seats to represent this committee on the coming Belgaum Congress are hereby invited. The applications should reach this office on or before the 16th instant 6 p.m. (S.T.) In case there will be applications more than two, the election will take place on Friday the 19th instant at the committee's office between hours 12 and 6 p.m. (S.T.)

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Mandvi District Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday the 17th instant at 6 p.m. at the Union Society, Mandvi to adopt the report and statement of account and to elect new office bearers. All the four anna members are requested to attend.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee held on the 7th instant the following resolutions were passed:—

1. That in the opinion of this committee nationalists should contest elections to the Taluka and District Local Boards of this district and for that purpose this Committee appoints a sub-committee of Messrs. V. J. Patel J. K. Mehta S. S. Naik, D. N. Wandrekar, G. S. Rindani, J. G. Mehta and G. D. Bhatt with power to co-opt if necessary, to organise the election campaign, to secure the enrolment of voters whose names have not been included in the preliminary list and to takes such other steps as they consider necessary to capture the Local Boards of this District.

MR. PATEL CONGRATULATED.

2. This meeting of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee congratulates its President Mr. V. J. Patel for his manly stand in refusing the invitation of the Bombay Government to him as the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to attend the functions that were to be held on the occasion of the last visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Bombay."

Nagpur, Dec. 8.—His Excellency Sir Frank Sly unveiled a statue of the late Hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir Kasturchand Daga this evening and in doing so His Excellency said that within his memory no citizen of Nagpur had more fully deserved that honour. Mr. Mhatre, the well known artist and sculptor, was also present and was introduced to Sir Frank Sly.

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The Bombay Chronicle
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1924.

CENTRALISING PORTS.

There is no doubt but that the officials are better equipped with a key plan of the future in the various adjustments of administrative reforms, which they propose to introduce, than lay members of the public. Every proposal that emanates from Simla has, therefore, a very distinct place in the sequence of things as outlined by officials, whereas public criticisms are invited on it piecemeal. Petty controversies are raised on trifling points while the official car of Jaggernaut proceeds unchecked-levelling down everything before it. Such is the reflection which forces itself on our mind by contemplating the proposal to transfer the administration of ports from Local Governments to the Central Government. The mere fiction that Local Governments are acting as agents to the Central Government cannot itself weigh with anybody. The other ground, on which such a transfer is sought, is the necessity of correlating port administration with the railways and of preventing inter-provincial jealousies and differences. In spite of a long, inspired official message from Delhi, we regret we are not convinced that a sufficient case is made out for making a departure in port administration, which *qua* administration has not been found unsuitable to the needs of the country for about a generation past We will go further and say that there is a special advantage in the administration of ports remaining with the Local Government not only because of the close knowledge of the Local Governments, but because of the necessity of securing co-operation between the various local authorities. Officials of the port, who have seen service in the province and who would be in touch with the administration of the various bodies at some time or other in their career, could administer it with due regard to local public opinion and local interests and could receive for all legitimate activities of their own, sanction from the Local Government without unnecessary delay or red tapism. Since the prosperity of the city behind the port depends entirely on the nature of port administration, there should be no question of transfer to the Central Government until the Central Government themselves have become in reality a truly federal government composed of delegates not only from the provincial population but from the Provincial Governments. Whatever the political changes may be in the immediate future, it is clear that it is not contemplated to make the Executive in the Central Government derive their power either from the Assembly or render the various Provincial Governments responsible to the various Local Councils. Unless and until such a change has been brought about, the move of the Government of India to seek such centralisation of the ports will, besides being politically sinister, lead to administrative chaos.

It is impossible not to seek the motive behind the proposed action of the Government in the face of their reluctance to disclose how they envisage the political India of the immediate future. Assuming that the next step of political advance is to be provincial autonomy, then it seems to us very extraordinary that an attempt should be made, by taking away the supervision of port administration from the Provincial Governments, to reduce them almost to a municipal status. Are the Government of India afraid that the Provincial Governments in the future will not be as competent as those whom they succeed, or is it mere distrust of the public opinion of the provinces exercising some influence through the Legislative Council which is responsible for the proposal? In the present stage of political differences, if the more pertinent economic argument for any changes does not appeal to the Indian public, the party to blame is the Government of India, who have brought about the existing strain through their policy of repression on the one hand following unreal reforms on the other. The experience of the public about the railway administrations controlled from a distance has not been particularly happy and does not encourage them to welcome the transfer of ports to the Central Government. Should the immediate supervision of port administration fall to the lot of an eminent Civil Servant from the Punjab, that is, from a province with no ports of its own, we can easily imagine the irritation and impatience of this "Subjantwalla," when delicate questions are sent up for decision and sanction from the different ports. It has not been unusual in India to find provincial prejudices grow, but the possibility of such prejudices dominating the Central Government against various Provinces must be avoided. The Government of India propose to solve this problem by giving larger powers to the local port authorities. We see in this attempt to transfer the ports nothing except a device for keeping Indian opinion out of touch with port administration. We further think that behind the whole proposal is the distrust by European commerce of the influence which Indian public opinion will exercise on Port Administrations. The European business and commercial community has been known hitherto to have enjoyed an exceptionally favoured position at the ports, and from its point of view the danger is that in future Indian merchants and others, who have occasion to use the port, may get the same treatment. The constitution of local port trusts is at present determined by laws passed by the Local Governments, and it is possible that Government are afraid as to what may happen in the next five years if all Local Councils have nationalist majorities. We repeat that such distrust of Indians and of their efforts to secure political advance in their own country is unworthy of those who profess general goodwill towards the country's future.

An appeal to the experience of port administration in other countries is hardly applicable to India. The physical size of this country is very large, and as conditions are at present it would be only in the provincial centres that well-informed men capable of judging a public issue on sound lines would be found. To bring such men together from different parts of the country even for a superficial conference yields unsatisfactory results and is costly, as has been discovered both by the Government in their numerous conferences at Delhi and by the public. Whether the future Government of India is, therefore, to be a very powerful Central Government with Provincial Governments reduced almost to municipal status, or whether there will grow in this country powerful administrations in the various provinces which, because it is inevitable, will have a federated Central Government for common purposes like defence and matters in respect of which there is a possibility either of provincial conflicts or of provincial overlapping, remains to be seen. Pending some light on these subjects and some common conclusion between representatives of the United Kingdom and of India sitting in a common conclave, it seems to us dangerous to allow the Government of India to secure premature commitments of this kind, which will dislocate the present arrangement and probably lead to larger inter-provincial jealousies when the threads are pulled from the centre. Whatever the Government of India want to do, they have power at the moment to achieve, but why they want to commit representatives of the public to a scheme of things, which they have partially disclosed and whose full effects cannot possibly be visualised, we do not know. That there are administrative difficulties the Government of India themselves admit, but the full political effect of such a momentous change must be taken into consideration before the Assembly sanctions such a proposal. We, on our part, think that while the entire issue of political reforms is in the balance, a side issue like this ought not to be rushed, and the administration of the ports under the Local Governments for a few years more will not be a serious disadvantage. From the point of view of the Indian public, therefore, the proposed change is unwelcome and must be resisted.

A WELCOME DISCOVERY.

Considerable interest has been aroused in the medical world by the system of oral vaccination which Professor Besredka of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, advocates as a safe method of preventing enteric fever, cholera and dysentery in healthy subjects. In his researches, Professor Besredka set himself to find an efficacious means of protecting people against these three diseases of intestinal disorder. The remedy, if introduced and popularised in India, will mean a great boon to the public and a great economy in human lives. We publish in another column a short, authoritative statement on the prophylactic value of the discovery and its application to Indian conditions. Once it is proved a success in this country, it will give an enormous field of attention to the medical profession. A glance at our mortality figures is enough to mark our backwardness. In 1921, no less than 450,608 people died of cholera; fevers accounted for 4,761,237 lives; of dysentery and diarrhoea, 229,576 people perished. In a country so mercilessly ravaged there is immense scope for preventive treatment, and internal administration does not impose on people the aseptic precautions which the usual system of vaccination involves. The process is simple. Tablets are supplied at popular prices and they can be easily taken by the mouth. The person under treatment is quite fit to look after his daily work. While the ordinary anti-typhoid injection takes a fortnight to immunise the subject, the Besredka method becomes operative in three days after administration. Its adaptability in India was tested by the present Director of the Parel laboratory. If his results are extended and confirmed, the measure will open a long vista of remedial action in this country. He writes: "The work of Prof. Besredka is well-known to me and I consider the amount of experimental work on animals which has been done by him and his followers is sufficient to justify the claims he makes for the immunisation of animals. What is now required is the study of the results following the administration of this substance to human populations, and this is for the Public Health authorities and not for me. The value of the prophylactic is to be judged by its effect on the human population in the mass and by no other criterion. The possibilities of this method of vaccination are unbounded, and it should certainly be tried by the health authorities preferably in cholera-in some places where epidemics are a recurring phenomenon." It is now certain that the experiment will be closely watched and immediately as the public realise its efficacy there will be wide demand for the new process of vaccination. The tablets are prepared under the supervision of the Pasteur Institute at Paris and there can be no question of their purity. We hope the medical profession and the Public Health authorities of India will examine and encourage this welcome innovation.

Notes of the Day

Thrift Horatio, Thrift.

At Karachi, Sir Leslie Wilson gave some quaint advice to the Municipality which greeted him with a majority address. One good turn deserves another, and there is no harm in exchanging advice for compliments, but the advice was quite unlike His Excellency who has been maintaining a sober, if not brilliant, reputation as speech-maker. He reproved them on their discussion over the presentation of an address, and told them that it created a bad impression on the money market! At Gujranwalla, it did not occur to Sir Malcolm Hailey, once our Finance Member, to dilate on the credit-aspect of the question. With his charming facility for imputing to others some of his own ideas, Sir Malcolm told them:—

> "I come here not as an individual, who no doubt has many failings justly deserving of public criticism but as the representative in this province of His Majesty the King-Emperor. I have no doubt that when the majority of the Committee decided to present an address to me it was purely in this capacity that you desired to welcome me and it is in this capacity that I for my part desire to express my appreciation of your determination to see that the citizens of Gujranwala should not incur the stigma of appearing to offer deliberate affront to the representative of the Crown."

That is a very generous piece of appreciation both of himself and the Crown, and quite familiar to Indians. But Sir Leslie Wilson makes a different appeal to the contumacious Nationalists of Karachi. We quote the Associated Press: "The price of borrowed money depended upon the confidence of the investing public in the stability of local conditions. In his opinion, failure to present an address, as at first intended, would have undermined the confidence of the investing public." An address and casket cost Rs. 1,000, but think of the savings made through cheap loans. Why not throw a small fish to catch a big one, and let the cash position of the banks improve? It is wonderful that London and New York manage to maintain their financial credit without the chronic habit of giving addresses to public officials.

Flunkeys in Rage.

Yoked into their service by the anti-Patel cabal, the "Times of India", has gone for Mr. Clayton, Municipal Commissioner. He has been convicted of a very grievous error, without rhyme or reason. The head and front of his offending is that on Friday when Mr. Patel's resignation was announced and the Corporation plunged itself into a Pickwickian uproar, Mr. Clayton made a speech appreciating Mr. Patel's conduct of public business in the past. Mr. Patel, by common consent, worked hard and Mr. Clayton knew it better than the Bori Bunder caucus which depended on the sanctity of its vicious verdicts for the duping of its chota-peg public. The "Times of India" is pompously logical, but how on earth is it justified in the statement that Mr. Clayton publicly "condoned the offence of which the President was guilty"? Mr. Clayton did not express any such condonation. Warming up on fiction it says: "Mr. Clayton is a servant of the Corporation. True. But he is also a servant of Government." We do not see the force of the adversative conjunction "But", because the Government nominees in the Corporation succeeded in calling upon the President to go and salaam the Viceroy. As far as the Commissioner was concerned, there was no conflict of duties "difficult of reconcilement", because his duty as an official and the opinion of the Corporation were in agreement. What sticks in the gizzard of the "Times of India" scribe is that its favourite description of Mr. Patel as a failure in office should have been exploded by an honest admission. It cannot bear the upset, since columns of past rigmarole are reduced to paltry pique. The next best thing is to put falsehoods into the mouth of Mr. Clayton and mildly traduce him out of caste. The "Times of India" owes an apology to Mr. Clayton.

Clubs in Bombay.

Thanks to an endowment in memory of the late Mrs. Sachchidananda Sinha of Behar, Patna is going to have a social club open to Indian men and women. Is not the example worth copying in Bombay? We have a cosmopolitan city where conditions are relatively advanced, but the male species go for their evening recreation in the clubs leaving the women to mind the babies and meditate on the sunset. We are speaking of educated Indians. The poor workman attends to the tasks of the day, his wife helping him as a fellow-earner. At noon-day they enjoy a spare meal and return home at evening with a sense of comradeship. In local English society, women get at least as much out of the gay side of life as men. In the classes that come between, there is the anomaly of two worlds. Men had a long start in education and it will take a generation or two for women to be levelled up to the standard of equal companionship enjoyed by the poor in their old homesteads. In Bombay the sportive club-walker reserves an evening or two for taking the family out. They are found near the sea-side or at the cinema, in large groups or in interesting pairs, but after the joy-ride they return home. The privation puts the bread-winner on his mettle at the club the day after and the family keeps late to see to the business of feeding the brute and settling him in his lair. We have gymkhanas and Dorcas clubs and Blue-Triangle clubs and mothers' meetings, and it will not be a bad experiment to have a club where Indians, men and women, can meet. The objection will come from the men, and it is the biggest objector who deserves to be tamed in mixed society. The men now enjoy too much of idle gossiping at the clubs, with their lotus-feet cocked up on the table. The initiative should come from the women.

A Confession.

After Sir John Maynard's assurances in the Punjab Legislative Council that "official influence in any shape is not being used in favour of the Sikh Suddhar Committees," comes a communique from the Chief Secretary of the Punjab Government telling us, without the thinnest veil of official ambiguity, that the aim of these anti-Akali committees is "identical with the policy of Government." Not only is there a blood-relationship of theoretical aims, but the Deputy Commissioners, so the communique says, have actually been advised to keep in close touch with local committees and to give them such assistance as may be in their power to render." Confession is said to be good for the soul, and this belated confession may also do some good to Sir Malcolm Hailey's Government. Those who have been following the course of events in the Punjab under the Hailey regime will recall how these new-fangled associations of retired army veterans, honorary magistrates, and the other brands of *jo-hukums* appeared like mushroom at the magic touch of Sir Malcolm's statesmanship. In spite of evasive and misleading replies by the Government nobody was deceived for a moment into believing that the whole affair was anything but a show got up by officials and pro-officials, on the lines of the late unlamented Aman Sabhas to carry on propaganda to discredit the Akalis, whom Sir Malcolm was pleased to dub as "professors of a perjured publicity." The methods that these Committees have been employing for propaganda and publicity have been sufficiently exposed in the Press. Sir Malcolm is too shrewd a man not to perceive the value of publicity. His arrival in the Punjab was in fact marked by the springing up into existence of all sorts of 'publicity committees' ready with addresses and *pujah* to hail the new deity. Now he has resurrected the Publicity Bureau from the grave to which it was consigned two years ago and has also secured the necessary funds by the Council for it. The communique from the Chief Secretary comes on the heels of the sanction of the grant by the Council.

HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

(BY LALA LAJPAT RAI.)

IV *

The observations made in the last article raise several cognate questions, which may profitably be discussed before we come to the political and economic aspects of the problem. Are the Hindu and Muhammadan religions and cultures so fundamentally different, or to be more exact, so antagonistic, as to make their followers naturally and instinctively hostile to each other? If so, what chances are there of our being able to bring about a unity between the two?

Hindu Tolerance.

It is said that Hinduism is not a dogma, that it is almost impossible to define it, that it is a system of life of which caste is an essential feature and that as long as caste is there, it is impossible to make it sufficiently tolerant and progressive, so as to make unity and co-operation with other religious communities either easy or even possible. Yet it is an admitted fact that in spite of a rigid caste system and a rigid code of social morality, Hinduism is the most tolerant of all the great religions of the world. Hinduism does not ridicule or despise other people's beliefs or faiths; nay, it does not question other people's right to follow their own faiths and attain spiritual satisfaction thereby. It lays no exclusive claim to be the only royal road to salvation. It is not out to convert other people and thereby save them from hell or perdition. In fact it expressly lays down that for different people in different stages of physical, mental and spiritual developments there are different ways of approaching God and obtaining satisfaction and salvation. To its own followers it allows the fullest freedom to believe what they like and to worship as they please. Even its rigid social code and its caste system are in the melting pot. While formerly Hindu society allowed its members to go out of it, nay actually expelled and outcasted them on the slightest pretext and on the flimsiest possible ground, at the present moment it is prepared to make all kinds of allowances for the disregard of its social code by its members and is anxious to keep them within its fold. There was a time when high caste families, rich, influential and cultured, were outcasted and thrown out of Hindu society on the most intangible grounds, out of sheer suspicion and bigotry. Now even open beef-eaters are tolerated, excused and honoured. There are numerous men and women in Hindu society, honoured and respected members of it, who openly defy and violate the most important canons of its social code—men who have not only married out of caste but even foreigners, men who eat prohibited food and make no secret of it, who take prohibited drinks without any efforts to conceal the fact, men who ridicule the Vedas and are atheists. We find that amongst these latter are some of the most notable leaders of Hindu society.

The Explanation.

How can we explain this strange change? To what is this due, and what does this signify? To my mind the change indicates the realization by the society and its members of a higher Hinduism which is above forms and formalities—a culture that is more of the mind and of the spirit than consisting in eating, drinking or even marrying, along certain accepted lines. It is this realization which makes men and women who have risen above forms and formulas to still feel proud of Hinduism, to be anxious for its assured continuance in their country for the benefit of their children and their children's children. It is this realisation which explains the phenomenon of beef-eaters, husbands of foreign women, scoffers of the Vedas, in short, extremely unorthodox and outwardly un-Hindu people, champion the cause of Hinduism, standing shoulder to shoulder with the orthodox in the defence of their temples, shrines, festivals, customs, etc., and resenting as strongly as the latter, the attacks of non-Hindu missionaries, preachers and proselyters on Hinduism and Hindu community. But there is another reason also which explains the phenomenon. The material and political prospects of this class are bound up with those of the rest of their community. It was not so very long ago that many of these people dissociated themselves from the great bulk of the Hindus, while some of them openly said, rather with pride, that they were not Hindus. The recognition by Government of the communal system changed the situation. They found that except as Hindus they had no status and their children would have none unless they chose to adopt Islam. This they were not prepared to do. So willy, nilly, they had to declare themselves Hindus and seek elections from general non-Muslim constituencies, basing their claims on their championship of Hindu rights.

Observance of Non-Essentials.

Unlike Hinduism, Islam is a faith of dogmas and doctrines. Every Muhammadan must believe not only in the existence of one God without a second, but also that Muhammad was His prophet and that the Quran is His final word. He must also believe, according to the orthodox school, that Muhammad was the last of the prophets and whatever he said and did is binding on all his faithful followers. There have been expounders of Islam who have tried to raise it to a kind of high occultism, but their efforts have not met with any consi-

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* Previous articles in the series appeared on November 26, 27 and December 1.

ALL ABOUT KOHAT.

SEQUEL TO MAHOMADANS' "DIVORCE OATH."

HINDUS' PITIABLE CONDITION.

MAGISTRATE'S REPORT: GOVT. RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 8.

The Government of India have published to-day an important resolution dealing with the report of Mr. O. K. Caroe, Special Magistrate, on the Kohat riots of 9th and 10th September and a review thereon by the Hon. Mr. Bolton, the Chief Commissioner of the North West Frontier Province together with his comments. Both the magistrate's report and the Chief Commissioner's review occupy twelve pages of foolscap print each, while the Government of India's resolution is a rapid survey of the salient points connected with the riots and their general concurrence with the conclusions of the Chief Commissioner.

The Resolution runs:—

RESOLUTION.

"The report by Mr. Caroe, First Class Magistrate of Peshawar, on his magisterial enquiry into the Kohat riots of the 9th and 10th September and a review by the Hon. Mr. Bolton, Chief Commissioner, North West Frontier Province, are published herewith for general informaiton. They set forth the facts regarding the communal rioting in Kohat so fully and clearly as to enable the Governor-General in Council to confine himself to a brief statement of his own conclusions. After careful consideration of all the facts before them, the Government of India agree generally with the conclusions of the Chief Commissioner. In particular they concur in the finding of the investigating Magistrate and the Chief Commissioner that the immediate cause that led up to rioting was the publication and circulation in Kohat under the name of Mr. Jiwan Das, Secretary of the Kohat Sanatana Dharma Sabha, of a pamphlet containing a virulently anti-Islamic poem. The publication of such a poem which to the Muslims could hardly seem other than blasphemous would be mischievous and provocative anywhere. Its publication in the North-West Frontier Province, where the Hindus are in a small minority among a Muslim people intensely religious in feeling and observances and in a town already troubled by communal feeling and hardly three miles from the fanatical tribal territory was, if deliberate, an act of wicked folly. The fact of the publication is not denied by the Sanatana Dharma Sabha or Mr. Jiwan Das himself. Their chief contention is that the publication was not deliberate, but accidental and without their knowledge. How far this can be reconciled with the prima facie documentary evidence to the contrary contained on the printers file will be a matter for decision in the courts and further comments on this score must be reserved. It seems clear in the light of after events that the Deputy Commissioner would have been well-advised had he taken immediate steps to have proceedings set in motion under Sections 15 A and 505 of the Indian Penal Code against Mr. Jiwan Das over the pamphlet instead of resorting to preliminary action under 107 Criminal Procedure Code. As it was, he found himself on the 8th September in a dilemma as he evidently thought of having to choose between releasing Mr. Jiwan Das on bail unostentatiously at once or releasing him on his furnishing the required security. On the 11th September when, as was known arrangements had been made for the presence of a large crowd of Muslims from the villages to attend the trial, he was certainly wise in deciding against the latter course in the state of Muslim feeling, but though there is often much to be said in favour of avoiding precipitate action over a case which has aroused religious and communal feeling and of waiting until the excitement has subsided, it would seem that he understated the depth to which Muslim feelings had been stirred over the pamphlet or he would have avoided being placed in the difficult position which faced him on the morning of the 8th September by moving the local administration some days earlier to sanction the proceedings against Mr. Jiwan Das under the Indian Penal Code. The Deputy Commissioner was at a disadvantage on the morning of the 9th September in that a full report of a protest meeting of Muslims held the night before had not reached him as it ought to have done. The sinister significance of this meeting lay in the fact that the Muslims took the oath of divorce that they would take the law into their own hands if the Deputy Commissioner did not redress their grievances over the insult to their religion. This oath is the most binding oath on the Frontier and ought to have acted as a warning signal to any official with Frontier experience.

Owing to the error of an Inspector of Police, however, the report failed to reach the Deputy Commissioner till too late. That the Inspector was a Hindu acquits him of any suspicion of bad faith, but not of dereliction of duty for it cannot be doubted that the Deputy Commissioner would have taken further precautionary measures had he known that night of early the next morning of the taking of this oath. On the morning of the 8th the Muslims interviewed the Deputy Commissioner and after a 'jirga' lasting till noon, moved off away from the city to the Assistant Commissioner's court satisfied with the decision that the prosecution against Jiwan Das was not to be dropped.

SERIOUS RIOTS BREAK OUT.

Shortly afterwards, however, serious rioting broke out in the main bazar. One of the points in the case most in controversy between the Hindus and the Muslims centres on the exact cause of the beginning of the riot. Mr. Bolton has carefully reviewed the evidence and the Government of India accept his finding that the immediate occasion of the riot was the panic firing by some Hindus who mistaking the clamour of derivise boys for the approach of an angry mob opened fire on them killing one Muslim boy and wounding others. On the other hand the fires which broke out almost immediately afterwards and ended in the destruction of a large portion of Kohat city were the result of incendiarism on the part of Muslims who sought thereby to retaliate on the Hindus. On the outbreak the riot, the authorities acted promptly and well. By nightfall, the situation was so far under control that crowds had been driven out of the city, the fires had been partially extinguished and such efficient arrangements had been made to keep the tribesmen from coming into the district that Kohat was saved from an even worse disaster. The night passed quietly. The morning of the 10th opened with no signs of disturbance and the task of extinguishing the fires was resumed but the peaceful appearance of the night and early morning proved deceptive. The provocation they had received and the heavy casualities they had suffered had made a deep impression on the feelings of the Muslims and had created in them a desire for retaliation which later in the day led to fresh outbreaks of disorder.

WHY FIRING WAS NOT ORDERED.

In the light of subsequent events the Government of India agree that it would have been wiser if the authorities had taken more into account the possibility of a recrudescence of serious rioting. They are not prepared to say, however, whether even if the full intensity of the recrudescence had been completely foreseen and other dispositions of the available forces had been made these renewed outbreaks of disorder could have been prevented or made abortive. The situation was complicated by the threat of inroads from the tribal hills, the task of dealing with fires, firing from the housetops, the concentration of crowds in different quarters and the consequent interruption of communications and the possibilities of danger lay in several directions. The Government of India cannot endorse the criticism that has been current in certain quarters that the crowd should have been fired upon, for there appears to have been no stage in the rioting that followed at which firing could have been profitably ordered with troops and crowd inextricably mixed in the narrow lanes in the city. There can be little doubt that the result would have been to inflict heavy casualities involving inevitably the loss of many innocent lives to add to the general confusion and to increase the danger of Muslims from outside making common cause with their co-religionists. The efforts of the authorities to control the situation were greatly hampered by the continued firing from the roofs of the houses, the uproar and the rapidity with which the fires spread. The Government of India are of opinion that once the Mohalla was burning the evacuation of the Hindus from the city to the cantonment was the only humane or indeed possible course. They are pleased to be able to record that at the height of this fierce communal riot there were to be found Muslim gentlemen to help in escorting Hindus out of the city. Indeed, it is doubtful if without their help the evacuation could have been effected as it was without casualties. Subsequent evacuation from their refuge in the cantonment to Rawalpindi was arranged at the earnest entreaty of the Hindus themselves. The authorities were no doubt prompted by humanitarian motives in providing the special trains and other facilities for which the Hindus begged in their panic stricken condition. However, the Hindus were incapable of forming a right judgment on what was for their own good and the Government of India feel that the authorities would have acted with truer kindness had they hardened their hearts against the entreaty. That the city Hindus would have been safe in their refuge in the Cantonment is shown by the fact that the Cantonment Hindus remained behind secure from any sort of molestation.

UNWORTHY CONDUCT OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

Finally, the Government of India note with grave concern that some members of the forces of law and order were involved in looting. Several individual cases have already been brought to trial and all other cases that are susceptible of proof are being rigorously taken up. The Government of India trust that the severe disciplinary action taken will prevent the recurrence of such serious offences. While the Government of India have been able in the light of after events to point out instances where a different course of action would have been wiser, they desire it to be clearly understood that they consider that the authorities faced a most difficult situation with coolness and courage. Loss of life and property in these riots was deplorably great, but the provocation that started rioting was so grave, the retaliation so fierce and the whole environment so inflammable that without coolness and courage on the part of the authorities the loss

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CAIRO STUDENTS.

BOYCOTT ENGLISH PROFESSORS.

RINGLEADERS PUNISHED

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Cairo.—After the incident at the Tewfikia Training College on the 2nd instant when eight hundred excited students made a disorderly demonstration for two hours the new Under-Secretary for Education transferred the Egyptian headmaster to another post, whereupon the students yesterday again revolted booing the English professors and refusing to answer questions. The professors withdrew and informed the Under-Secretary that they would not continue to give instruction unless the ringleaders were arrested and apology was tendered. The Under-Secretary immediately dismissed fifty students.—Reuter.

A STRONGER HOUSE OF LORDS.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S PLEA.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 7.

Speaking at Brighton last night, Lord Birkenhead, Secretary for India, made an appeal for a stronger House of Lords. He said the British system of Government was on the whole the most perfect, the most complete and the most direct instrument which the world had ever known. But the greatest demerit of the British constitution was that "alone of the great countries in the world who have democracy to whose power in the First Chamber no limits are assigned we find ourselves at the same time protected by the weakest Second Chamber existing in any considerable country in the world." Continuing, Lord Birkenhead said that supposing the present Government were succeeded by their most probable successors one might speculate on the danger to which the country would be exposed in the legislative and administrative field. He was not inclined, however, to despair and refreshed himself by thinking of Britain's political history and of the time-proved political instincts of the people of the country. They stood four square against those who would break the majestic spirit of our constitution as firmly as ever in history, the plain men and women of England who saw that they belonged to a great country and were the legatees of a great and majestic community of national thought.—B. O. W.

PERSIAN PREMIER.

MEETS SIRDAR AGHDASSE'S SON.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Teheran Dec. 8.—The Premier has arrived at Dehmollah, where he was met by Sirdar Aghdasse's son, who has accompanied him to Nassery.—Reuter.

A DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

ATTACK ON PUNJABI TAXI DRIVER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

Kona, a village not far from Howrah station, where a political dacoity was committed not long ago a crime which was cited in the Government resolution promulgating the Bengal Ordinance as one of the principle overt acts of the Bengal revolutionary party was the scene of a dastardly outrage on Sunday night, when three respectably dressed Bengalee youths attempted to kill a Punjabi taxi-driver. The village people on hearing reports of revolver shots quickly went to the spot and saw the driver lying in a pool of blood on the Benares Road.

It transpired from enquiries made that three Bengali youths engaged the taxi cab at Howrah station at half past eight on Sunday evening and asked the driver to take them to Shibpur. On the way the occupants suddenly changed their mind and asked the driver to proceed to Chamrai in the direction of Kadamtala. The driver altered the route accordingly and proceeded along Benares Road. As they had just passed by the village of Kona, the occupants asked the driver to stop the taxi which was done. Here, they alighted and two of them on one pretext or other went towards an open field close by. The third man took his seat by the side of the driver. In a few minutes time the two young men came back and got into the taxi cab and asked the driver to start the car. As the driver alighted to do so, one of the three young men fired some shots with a revolver wounding the driver in the abdomen. The driver fell down senseless in a pool of blood when he was bound hand and foot by the three men who robbed him of Rs. 16 which he had in his pocket and drove away at top speed towards Calcutta.

The police being informed removed the driver to Howrah Hospital and started investigations. The driver whose name is Chandan Singh is lying in a precarious condition in hospital where a bullet has been extracted from his body. The bullet on examination was found to be of 450 bore. So far no trace of either the taxi cab nor the culprits has been obtained.

Information has been received that on Saturday night Mr. Bumfrey of the Howrah Jute mill while returning home in a taxi cab missed his revolver. It is stated that the weapon was left by him by mistake in the Taxi cab. It is not known whether the revolver used in the Kona shooting outrage was the indentical one.

NOT SATISFIED STILL.

"TELEGRAPH'S" INDOPHOBIA

MORE PRESS COMMENT ON LEE REPORT.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The "Manchester Guardian" in an editorial says the news that the Lee Commission's report is about to be acted upon will be welcomed by all who believe that Englishmen must long have a big share in governing India. The new system, says the paper, removes a genuine financial grievance of the Indian Civil Service. As regards the question of Indianisation, some Englishmen who might become very successful pro-consuls will certainly no longer offer themselves but the kind of Englishmen who can most successfully take a share in the Government of India will still come forward.

"TELEGRAPH'S" OUTBURST.

The "Daily Telegraph" discussing the Lee Report writes:—

Unless something better than mere increase in pay of the lower ranks and gratuitous voyages can be devised, the situation will not be relieved and we shall shortly be faced with the problem of administering India through a service in which the Indian will predominate to the extent contemplated neither by London nor by Simla. The paper declares that Commissions dealing merely with special aspects of problems have had their day. Many years will elapse before guidance can replace full responsibility. Meanwhiles frequent committees and commissions are justifiably regarded in India as a resource of the British Government, which does not know its own mind.

FOREIGN COMMUNISTS.

FRENCH GOVT.'S EXPULSION DECREE.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Paris.—It is announced that as a result of police operations during the past two days as an outcome of which thirteen people have been deported, the Minister of Interior has issued expulsion decrees against sixty foreign Communist agents comprising forty-three Italians, six Poles, seven Belgians one Serb, one Swiss, one Swede and one German. It is understood that the Government is continuing closely to watch the foreigners and is disposed to take fresh measures against any suspected of participating in the preparation for a revolutionary movement.—Reuter.

DISASTER TO A FRENCH. STEAMER,

SURIVORS PICKED UP.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Port Louis.—An ocean tragedy has just been revealed here. A small French steamer "Cigale" with cargo which included fifteen hundred cases of motor-spirit and with thirty-five passengers and twenty-two crew on board left Mauritius for Reunion on Tuesday and caught fire at midnight, the ship's company taking to boats and raft. Two boats containing thirty-five survivors arrived at Reunion on Friday and the steamer "Ville du Havre" picked up the Captain of "Cigale." The Mauritius Government steamer 'Secunder' immediately proceeded to the scene of the disaster and after a lengthy search picked up the raft in the morning with only two persons on it. The fate of the missing is unknown.—Reuter

OBITUARY.

A WELL-KNOWN NOVELIST.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

New York.—It is reported from Los Angeles that Mrs. Gene Stratton Porter the well-known novelist was killed in a motor accident.—Reuter.

[Born in 1868, the late Mrs. Gene Stratton Porter, the novelist, was Editor of the Camera Department of Recreation; on the Natural History Staff of Outing and a Specialist in Natural History Photography on Photographic "Times Annual Almanac." Her publications included "The Song of the Cardinal," "Freeles," "What I have done with Birds," "At the Foot of the Rainbow," "A Girl of the Limberlost," a narrative lyric poem. "The Fire Bird" etc., etc.]

(Continued from column 6.)

and Khilafat leaders, he leaves for Rawalpindi tonight at 7 p.m. where he will confer with the Hindu refugees of Kohat and study the causes which led to the recent riots at that place.

CONFER WITH MAHATMA.

APPEAL TO NO-CHANGERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Dec 8.

Maulana Shaukat Ali and Sriyut Jamnalal Bajaj have sent the following statement to the Press: "We are desired by Mahatmaji to request all No-changers in the country to make it a point to reach Belgaum on 20th December in order that he may have a heart to heart, talk with them on the task before us. It is needless to emphasise the need for each and every one of the No-changers to take this opportunity for a frank hearty chat with Mahatmaji so that the present atmosphere of doubt and misunderstanding may once for all be cleared and a clear forward programme may be determined. We earnestly request the No-changers whether delegates or not in every one of the provinces to reach Belgaum on the 20th in their full strength."

MAHATMA'S NEW PLAN

TO BE REVEALED AT BELGAUM?

BENGAL ORDINANCE CONDEMNED.

PUNJAB CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Dec. 8.

The eleventh Punjab Provincial Political Conference was held at Lahore yesterday morning under the presidency of Mahatma Gandhi. Lala Dunichand, Chairman of the Reception Committee, being late the proceedings began with the president's speech delivered *extempore*.

Mahatma Gandhi said he had come to the Punjab to bring together the Hindus and Mahomedans on a common platform and to try to solve the problem which divided them. The Hindu-Muslim dissensions were the root cause of the failure of N.C.-O. and the Councils were to some extent responsible for the growing differences among the two communities. He exhorted Hindus to bow before the whole world if they wanted to establish the greatness of their religion and civilization. It was a negation of Hindu culture to quarrel about seats in Councils, Municipalities and services. Proceeding Mahatma Gandhi referred to the Kohat disturbances and remarked that it was useless to appeal to Pandit Malaviyaji or himself, for they could not save them. Their security lay in their own hands. Cowards were destined to be slaves and there was no remedy. There were Hindus in Kabul and they lived securely. There was none to go to their help, it was their bravery and their fearlessness which ensured their safety. There were good men both among the Hindus and Mahomedans and they could very well unite together and live together. Mahatma Gandhi regretted that there was some tendency among a few Hindus to perpetrate similar offences against Mahomedan women and Mahomedan places of worship as had been perpetrated by Mahomedans in the past. This was to be strongly condemned and deprecated. In the end he exhorted the audience to worship Charkha if they wanted to win Swaraj. It was to be worshipped by drawing out yarn from it.

Lala Dunichand, Chairman of the Reception Committee, arrived when Mahatma Gandhi was about to close his address. Lala Lajpat Rai, Hakim Ajmal Khan and Dr. Ansari also attended the morning session. Lala Dunichand traced the history of growth of the Congress movement making special reference to Surat, Lucknow and Nagpur, the three landmarks in its history. He made observations on Lord Reading's ordinance, Kohat riot, poverty problem and Hindu-Muslim dissensions. The conference then passed resolutions of sympathy on the demise of Bi-Amman and Lala Kanhayalal, a veteran Congressman of Amritsar. Resolutions concerning the Bengal Ordinance, Akalis, Kohat, untouchability, sufferings of Indian patriots abroad were passed.

During the whole of the afternoon leaders were absent from the Conference as there was a special conference at the house of Lala Lajpat Rai to consider the question of communal representation. In the absence of Mahatma Gandhi Lala Dunichand presided and conducted the proceedings. After half past six Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Malaviya and the Ali Brothers and others joined and enlivened the audience with short speeches.

The result of the Leaders' conference is not yet known.

BENGAL ORDINANCE CONDEMNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 7.

After the Conference had passed resolutions expressing sorrow at the deaths of Bi-Amman and Lala Kanhiya Lal of Amritsar the following resolution was moved by Dr. Khan Chand Dev:—

This Conference is emphatically of opinion that Swaraj can only be obtained by non-violent methods and that all activities of a violent nature inspired by howsoever lofty and noble a motive will only retard the march of the country towards the goal of Swaraj. Holding this view and discountenancing all secret and violent organisations, as inimical to the best interests of the country, this Conference strongly condemns the action of the Governor-General in promulgating the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance of 1924, as such a measure is a direct invasion on individual liberty and is sure to lead to grave abuses resulting in the harassment of innocent men and the stifling of all legitimate political activities and especially as from the evidence available to the public the Ordinance appears to be directed against the Bengal Swaraj Party rather than any party of violence. This Conference therefore calls for the immediate withdrawal of the Ordinance, and the trial, if necessary, in accordance with the ordinary law, of persons detained under it.

This Conference is further of opinion that Regulation III of 1818 which gives Government the power of arresting and confining persons suspected of political crimes without warrant, without trial and without a statement of reasons for such arrests and confinements should be forthwith withdrawn.

The Conference records its conviction that the present political situation in India is due to the denial of the rights long overdue of the people and that the speedy establishment of Swaraj is the only effective remedy for its correction."

AN AMENDMENT LOST.

Pandit Datta Tiriya moved an amendment urging that Government should not be asked to withdraw the Ordinance and that the Conference should not condemn the revolutionaries, if there were any in the country, as non-violent Non-Co-operation was not the only way to obtain Swaraj. When this amendment was put to the vote it was rejected by 108 votes to 83.

Sardar Amar Singh of Jhabbal then moved an amendment providing that the Clause regarding the withdrawal of the Ordinance should be deleted. He said that the Conference should cherish no hope of the withdrawal of the Ordinance by Government even if they passed the resolution and they should face such repressive laws with pleasure and delight. The amendment being put to the vote was carried with only two dissentients.

The Conference then adjourned till four in the afternoon.

KOHAT TRAGEDY.

When the Punjab Political Conference resumed sitting this evening, the amended resolution regarding the attainment of Swaraj by non-violent methods was carried and another series of resolutions was passed, one of which related to the recent Kohat riots. It was moved by Dr. Satyapal, and expressed deep regret at the loss of lives of Hindus and Mussalmans and the destruction of the houses, temples and gurdwaras and the looting of property resulting in the evacuation of Kohat by practically the whole Hindu and Sikh population. It condemned the conduct of Government officials for their "neglect in the performance of their duties of protecting the lives and property of the citizens of Kohat," and urged the Hindu and Muslim leaders to investigate the causes of the occurrences and devise means to restore the former friendly relations between the Hindus and the Muslims of Kohat and ensure the honourable return of the refugees to their homes.

Maulana Mahomed Ali supporting the resolution said:—

"If one community tries to blame the other there can be no unity. I blame Muslims, being a Muslim myself. All this in Kohat was due to the neglect of the officials on the spot." He announced amidst cheers a donation of Rs. 100 for the relief of the sufferings of the Hindu refugees.

The Conference then ratified in the next resolution the Gandhi-Swarajists pact adopted at Calcutta.

MAHATMA'S CLOSING SPEECH.

Before closing the proceedings Mr. Gandhi reiterated his advice given on the night before and re-emphasised the need of Hindu-Muslim unity, of the use of the Charkha and of the removal of untouchability. He once more condemned the violent methods adopted by anarchists and said they were India's enemies and were delaying the advent of Swaraj by their misguided methods. He was thinking deeply of a new plan by means of which they would be called upon either to attain Swaraj or lay down their lives. There would be no middle course of courting imprisonment or going to jails. As soon as the plan had been matured he would announce it to his countrymen without delay. Concluding Mr. Gandhi said:—"I do not like the cries of "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai." I would advise you to act upon the methods and principles which I have formulated and have asked you to carry out. I do not feel proud when you shout my name without following my advice. Remember my words and work for the freedom of the country."

The Conference then dissolved.

MAHATMA STARTS FOR RAWALPINDI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 8.

After a busy programme of four days during which he was actively engaged in finding out some solution regarding Hindu-Moslem dissensions in the Punjab, Mr. Gandhi is passing a quiet day to-day and taking rest, Monday being his day of silence. Accompanied by Hakim Ajmal Khan, the Ali Brothers and other Congress

(Continued in Column 4.)

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

GERMAN ELECTIONS.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS LEADING

NO PROMINENT MEN DEFEATED.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Berlin.—At five this morning, it appears certain that the Social Democrats will be the strongest party in the new Reichstag. Returns continue to show heavy gains in favour of Social Democrats and Moderate gains in that of the German Democrats, German Peoples Party, Centre and German Nationals, while the Communists have lost heavily and the extreme Nationalists have been practically wiped out.

The state of parties is as follows:—

Social Democrats	62
German Nationals	37
Centre	24
German Peoples	22
Communists	14
Bavarian Peoples	8
German Democrats	7
Extreme Nationalists	2
Economic	2

LATER.

At 7-30 this morning, a pro-Republican victory is confirmed by the latest state of parties which is as follows:—

Social Democrats	85
German Nationals	62
Centre	66
German Peoples	27
Communists	23
German Democrats	15
Bavarian Peoples	10
Followers of Ludendorff	5
Economic	2

The latest state of parties is as follows:—

Social Democrats	119
German Nationals	95
Centre	59
Communists	36
Peoples Party	40
Ludendorff Party	7
German Democrats	20
Bavarian Peoples	17
Other Parties	29

Seventy of the outstanding members of the Reichstag, including Herr Marx and Dr. Stressman, are among those who have been re-elected. No prominent member has been defeated hitherto.

FIRST BERLIN RESULTS.

NATIONALS' LEADING.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Berlin.—The first Berlin results of the general election for Reichstag which was held throughout Germany to-day show that the German Nationals and the Right are leading closely followed by the Social Democrats and the Left.

ADMIRAL TIRPITZ RE-ELECTED.

The first million votes give the Leftists considerable gains from the Extremists and the Communists, while the German Nationals are holding their own. Admiral Von Tirpitz has been re-elected but the followers of General Ludendorff at Munich have lost seventy per cent of the votes they obtained in May.—Reuter.

FAIRLY HEAVY POLLING.

NO SERIOUS DISTURBANCES.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Berlin.—The polling for the Reichstag elections throughout Germany took place to-day and closed this evening. There have been no serious disturbances. Indications are that the poll has been fairly heavy though not so heavy as last May. Beflagged motor cars, bands etcetera paraded the streets all day and women appeared in large numbers at the polling booths. Minor conflicts in Berlin and provinces were not attended by serious casualties. The results are being broadcasted, crowds gathering at various points to watch the first returns. The final result will not be known for some days.—Reuter.

WARSAW STRIKE ENDS.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Warsaw.—The strike of 60,000 textile workers which broke out last week for increased wages has ended.—Reuter.

DEMAND FOR UNIVERSITY AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 8.

A meeting of secondary teachers of Poona held on the 6th December passed a resolution urging the University Reform Committee to create additional university centres on a linguistic basis and recommending a university centre at Poona affiliating schools and colleges in the Maharashtra and organising post-graduate teaching in Poona.

SCHOOL FOR SWEEPER CASTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GUJERAT, Dec. 7.

Under the auspices of the Hindu Sabha, a school has just been opened at Mehemadabad for the benefit of Dhed (sweeper caste) children. The management and control have been vested in the Divisional Hindu Sabha Bombay, and the cost of its upkeep is to be met from private philanthropy. Sheth Brijvallabhdas Jekisondas of the Bharatkhand Cotton Mills Company Limited of Ahmedabad is the first to present the new school with the necessary accessories.

HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 6.)

derable success, and Islam remains, to all intents and purposes with the majority of its followers, what it has been all through centuries past. My Muslim friends will pardon me if I venture to say that too great an insistence on dogma has been the bane of Islam, the cause of its political downfall, and that unless it is given up, it will stand in the way of Islam ever regaining its lost position as a world-wide political factor. Islam is as much divided and sub divided into sections and factions as Christianity once was and perhaps to this day is. The division and sub-division of Hindu society into sects have one redeeming feature. The general tolerance of Hinduism prevents them from destroying each other. History shows that this cannot be said of Islam. Religious intolerance of the severest kind has been a hand-maid of chivalry bravery, zeal, learning and piety among the Muslims throughout Muslim history. Three out of the four first Khalifas were murdered by their fellow-Muslims. The pages of Muslim history are full of similar acts done by religious zealots or political adventurers. One would have thought that recent events in Turkey and Egypt would have chastened Islam at least in this respect. But the stoning to death of an Ahmadia by the orders of the Government of Kabul and the approval of that barbarous act by some of the most prominent and educated leaders of Muslim India have shown that the canker is still there and has not lost an iota of its original violence. Egypt and Turkey, however, seem to be in a different mood. It appears that they, at any rate, have realized the necessity of marching with the times and making a clear distinction between essentials and non-essentials. The Indian "Maulanas" may call them 'bad Mussalmans", but they do not care as long as they can retain and protect their political freedom. A religious le "bad Mussalman" (a Turkish Nationalist told me that an Indian Maulana once called him a bad Mussalman, because he occasionally took a peg) is an infinitely better person than a Mussalman who bows his head to a foreign power and who prates of his "Shara'" to perpetuate his bondage. The "bad Mussalmans" of Turkey are in my eyes infinitely superior to those pious Mussalmans of India who, though professing great regard for the most insignificant and minor details of "Shara'" and "Hadis" are willing tools of a foreign bureaucracy and are purchasing places and preferments for themselves and their fellow-Mussalmans by resorting to various questionable means. It is a sign of the times that while Mussalman piety finds such eloquent expression in its fights with Hinduism it is dumb and powerless in the presence of leaders who openly defy, by acts of omission and commission, some of the most sacred canons of Islamic Law. Is it not a fact that just as in the case of Hindus, Muslims accept as leaders men who do not believe in the infallibility of the Quran, who disclaim any faith in *"Hadis"* and *"Fiqa"*, who openly and undisguisedly drink wine, eat bacon, do not say prayers and do not observe fast in the month of Ramzan, not to mention minor matters, such as their opinions about *purdah* keeping beard, etc.? It comes to this then that while Hindus and Mussalmans are prepared to be led by men who openly flout all the sacred canons of their respective faiths, they are not prepared to relax by a hair's breadth the severity of their customs and rituals and observances in order to live in peace and neighbourly good-will with one another. A united India will mean freedom for both Hindus and Mussalmans, but they prefer the strict observance of the most futile and non-essential elements of their respective faiths to freedom. Is this not a sight for the gods to weep over?

The Curse of India.

I am firmly convinced that we cannot create a united India and cannot win Swaraj in any shape, unless the religious canker is removed. "Mazhab" (in its narrow sense) as my beloved friend Stokes often reminds me, is the curse of India, and as long as it rules supreme, there is no hope for India. The idea that we can remain "good Hindus" and "good Mussalmans" *in the narrowest sense of these terms*, and yet win Swaraj, is, in my judgment, an absurd one. It has done a lot of mischief within the last four years. I still believe that we do not need to depart in any manner or degree from the true and essential spirit of Islam and Hinduism in order to be free and united. There are good and true Christians, Roman Catholics and Protestants, Presbyterians and Anglicans, Jews and Gentiles in Great Britain, France and Germany, but the earnestness of their religious faith does not prevent their being free citizens of their respective countries. A hundred years ago, who could have imagined that a Jew would one day be the Prime Minister of Great Britain, another a Secretary of State, and a third a Viceroy of India? The Jews are perhaps the smallest religious community in Great Britain. They never claimed any special representation in Parliament nor any specific share of Government posts. In fact about 150 years ago the communal consciousness of the Roman Catholics and Protestants in Great Britain was as keen and exclusive as that of the Hindus and Mussalmans today. For a long time the Roman Catholics were excluded from Parliament and could not be employed in any Government office, and still they never claimed any special representation. Now all these disabilities have been removed and Roman Catholics, equally with the Protestants, hold the highest positions in the State. In this matter the example of Great Britain has been followed in all the great countries of Europe and in the United States of America, and the result is what we see. I am certain in my mind that Turkey, Egypt and Syria are going to do the same thing, and if they do not, they will never be free. Does any one expect India to be the only exception to the rule?

(To be continued.)

LEAGUE COUNCIL.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN ROME.

INFORMAL DISCUSSIONS.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 7.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, the British Foreign Secretary, arrived in Rome yesterday evening to attend the Council of the League of Nations. He was welcomed at the station by Sir Ronald Graham, the British Ambassador, representatives of the Italian Foreign Office and of the League of Nations and prominent British residents. At eleven o'clock this morning, Mr. Chamberlain visited Signor Mussolini, the Italian Premier. Afterwards he was received by King Victor Emmanuel who gave a lunch in his honour. This afternoon he will attend a meeting of the principal delegates to the League of Nations at which there will be an informal discussion.—B. O. W.

LUNCHEON WITH ROYALTY.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Rome.—Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Sir R. N. Graham, British Ambassador, drove in drenching rain to the Foreign Office where Mr. Chamberlain had a cordial interview with Sgr. Mussolini and was subsequently received by the King at the Quirinal. After that an official luncheon was given in his honour. Sir Graham and most of the members of the Embassy were present. Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Graham sat on the right of the Queen and King respectively. Sgr. Mussolini was next to Lady Graham. Other guests included the Crown Prince and the Duchess of Aosta.—Reuter.

PARIS CONVERSATIONS.

MATERIAL FOR CONSTRUCTIVE FOREIGN POLICY.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 7.

Commenting on the Foreign Secretary's visit to Paris and Rome the "Observer" says:—"Mr. Chamberlain's first meeting with M. Herriot, while its purpose was to discuss points in the Agenda of the Council meeting in Rome, was also the means of leading them to larger questions of policy. A similar opportunity will open to him in Rome. From these valuable conversations he will bring back material of importance for the constructive policy of Mr. Baldwin's Government in Foreign affairs. In Paris, as we should have expected, he found a very cordial welcome. He has renewed the close personal relations which counted for much when Mr. MacDonald and M. Herriot were handling the difficult problems of the London Conference earlier in the year."—B. O. W.

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

REVISED DRAFT AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Geneva.—The Draft Opium Agreement as revised is now published. Most of the provisions have already been cabled. It also lays down that the system of employing salaried persons for retail sale and distribution of opium shall be applied experimentally in the districts where the administrative authorities can exercise effective supervision. Elsewhere such sale and distribution shall be conducted only by persons licensed by Government. The system of employing salaried persons need not be applied if the system of licensing and rationing smokers is enforced which affords equivalent or more effective guarantees. The Contracting Powers shall use their utmost efforts to discourage the use of prepared opium within their respective territories except where Government considers such measures undesirable under the conditions existing in its territory. They will examine in the most favourable spirit the possibility of taking Legislative measures to render punishable illegitimate transactions carried out in another country by a person residing within their territories. The Agreement applies only to the Far Eastern possessions or territories of the Contracting Powers including the leased or protected territories in which the use of prepared opium is temporarily authorised. At the moment of ratification any Contracting Power may declare that its acceptance of the agreement does not include any of its protectorates. The Agreement shall be enforced ninety days after ratification by two Powers and is subject to one year's notice of denunciation.—Reuter.

IRISH FREE STATE.

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF EXISTENCE.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 7.

The Irish Free State to-day celebrated the third anniversary of its existence. Mr. Kevin O'Higgins the Vice-President in the absence of President Cosgrave has issued a manifesto to the people commemorating the occasion. He claims that the signing of the treaty setting up the Free State has been justified by events and he expresses optimism for the future. Dublin newspaper correspondents take the occasion to point out the amount of normality which has now been reached in the Free State. As evidence of this fact Mr. De Valera and Mr. Ruttledge who are described as President and Vice-President respectively of "The Irish Republic" are free to go about as they wish. Yesterday evening both were present at a public meeting in Dublin and during the day Mr. De Valera as Chancellor of the National University of Ireland presided at a meeting of the Senate of the University.—B. O. W.

BACK TO MANCHURIA

NO MORE FIGHTING.

CHANG-TSO—LIN'S AVOWAL.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Peking.—Having promised to surrender the post of the Inspector-General of three Eastern Provinces, General Chang-tso-lin has sent a circular telegram cancelling the expedition against Wu-pei-fu. He expresses pity for the men killed and wounded in fighting their own countrymen and candidly avows that the cause of war was rivalry of leaders. He says now that one man is at the head of the Government his desire to save the people has been attained. He therefore proposes to take all his forces back to Manchuria and promises hereafter to obey orders of the Central Government, thus demonstrating that he intends to live up to the policy of non-intervention in politics on the part of the military leaders.—Reuter.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MOTION FOR ANOTHER ROYAL COMMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 8.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas will move his two Currency Bills at the next session of the Legislative Assembly and some other members, it is understood, will move a resolution for the appointment of a Royal Commission to examine the position of the present currency policy of the Government of India and to recommend the currency policy best suited for India.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

AN AHMEDABAD EXPERIMENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 6.

A public meeting was held on Thursday in the Premabhai Hall, under the auspices of the Gujerati Stree Kelavani Mandal, to congratulate publicly the lady graduates from Shree Lalshanker U. Gujerat Mahila Pathshala this year, when the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas was in the chair. Mrs. Vidyagauri Nilkanth, the Secretary of the Mandal, read the report of the Mandal which came into existence in its present form two years back. The Mandal has the leading institutions for girls and women in Gujerat affiliated to it and is carrying on an experiment in the field of higher education of women. It runs the Gujerat Mahila Pathshala which is affiliated to Shree Nathibai Damoder Thackersey Indian Women's University and is following the courses prescribed by the University. The Mandal is maintained partly from the subscriptions of members, donations, etc., from charitable persons, and mainly from the proceeds of the late R. B. Lalshanker U. Memorial Fund, towards which Mr. Narbheshanker Umiyashanker donated a sum of Rs. 20,000. The Secretary in concluding the report appealed to the public to take advantage of the institution and to help the same financially.

Some speakers interested in the cause of women's education addressed the gathering. Mr. Balvantrai P. Thakore emphasised that the institution imparted instruction through the vernacular when the University of Bombay was hesitating to take a step in that direction and that such institutions should not starve because of want of funds. Dr. Hariprasad Desai and Mr. Gatulal Dhru gave interesting and useful statistics regarding girls' education. Mr. Vaikunth Mehta said that the utility of an institution in its infant stage was not to be measured by dividing the number of rupees spent, by the number of students taking advantage of it. Mrs. Shantaben congratulated the new graduates and advised them to work for the cause as far as possible. Mrs. Nandgauri Thakore who stood first and carried away all the University prizes at the last examination said that the Pathshala had specialities of its own. The much debated question of co-education might be answered in the affirmative as far as the primary and secondary schools were concerned, but that in the field of higher education the necessity was felt for separate institutions for boys and girls. In her student life, she said, she experienced a sort of freedom because the institution was for girls only. Secondly, fine arts like music and drawing and painting have a place, and arrangements are made for their study in the Pathshala. Another graduate, Mrs. Padmavati Desai, laid stress on the fact that their parents and guardians should have been congratulated in place of them, as they sent them to the institution and she gratefully thanked the workers of the Mandal.

The President then explained the two aspects of education, viz., the cultural and the practical. As far as the cultural aspect was concerned, there was no difference of opinion. Both women and men had a soul and therefore the need for culture was equal for both of them. Light might be had from any direction, even though it be from the West. Regarding the practical aspect, he thought that the primary function of a man was to earn and maintain the family, while that of a woman was to manage the household and take care of children; hence the need of different courses of study. He admitted that he was a new convert to the principle of the vernacular being the medium of instruction, as he thought that students had the burden of their studies lightened by it. Finally he suggested to the opening of a class for adult women who unfortunately do not know reading and writing as well as a class for intelligent women in domestic science and household arts.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the proceedings came to a close.

SWARAJ WEEK IN CALCUTTA.

SUBSTANTIAL COLLECTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

Numerous meetings have been held by Swarajists in Calcutta to-day to mark the last day of the Swaraj Week. Mr. C. R. Das attended most of them and again explained his programme of village reorganisation on a cooperative basis. He urged the necessity of checking the severe drain of the country's products by foreign countries, and upheld his contention that there was no dearth of national workers, but it was the duty of every one to maintain them. Mr. Das appealed for money and at the conclusion of the meetings personally approached individuals to this end. It is understood that a substantial collection was made to-night, the dealers in the New Market contributing the largest amount.

LATE DR. SUBRAMANIAM.

REFERENCES IN MADRAS HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 8.

At the Madras High Court to-day appreciative references were made to the late Dr. Subramania Iyer before a bench of three Judges, including the Chief Justice. The Advocate-General, who addressed the Judges, paid a glowing tribute to the long and successful career of Dr. Iyer and referred to his having thrice acted as Chief Justice in 1907. He concluded his remarks in the following terms.—With his death passed away a great man and a great patriot, the last of a generation of giants who began their career as humble Government servants and ended as able administrators of Native States or as able lawyers and Judges of High Courts in the land.

The Chief Justice, after a few appropriate words, requested Mr. Justice Kumarswami Sastri to respond. The latter associated himself with the tribute paid by the Advocate-General to Dr. Iyer and said Dr. Subramania with the late Sir Bashyam Iyengar and Sir Mudhaswami Iyer had set before them out ideal which would long live in people's memory.

The Chief Justice then spoke associating the Bench with the expression of condolence to the relatives of Dr. Iyer, but as regards the desire of the bar that the Court should be closed for the day His Lordship observed that it had become a settled fact of that Court not to close except for the death of a Judge in active service. His Lordship assured the gathering that it was no disrespect to the memory of the late Judge to say that the Bench felt themselves constrained on that occasion to follow the established custom.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT IN BERAR.

AGITATION AGAINST PROPOSED ENHANCEMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, Dec. 8.

An agitation has been set on foot in Berar with its centre at Akola to dissuade the Government from giving effect to their proposals for enhancing the revenue settlement in Berar pursuant to Government Resolution published in the C. P. "Gazette" dated 15th November. A number of arguments have been advanced in furtherance of the opposition and Rao Bahadur K. G. Damle, Chairman of the District Council of Akola, has published an article over his own signature on the subject generally discountenancing the Government proposals and urging Government to extend the period to six months instead of one month as announced in the "Gazette" in which to weigh the pros and cons of the subject.

HELP FOR RUSSIAN INTELLECTUALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SANTINIKETAN, Dec. 8.

Professor Sir Paul Vinogradoff on receipt of the final contribution of £15—13—3 from India through Dr. Rabindranath Tagore replies that it was highly welcome as the needs of the unfortunate Russian intellectuals are very great while help is slackening. All further contributions may be kindly sent direct to Sir Paul Vinogradoff, 36, Beaumont Street, Oxford.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS SECRETARY.

APPOINTMENT TO BE MADE ON 15TH

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Corporation was held on Monday, Mr. V. J. Patel, presiding as Chairman.

APPOINTMENTS OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

Dr. P. H. Mashert moved that the report of the Elections and Procedure Rules Committee regarding the question of making all appointments of municipal officers, vested in the Corporation, by ballot be adopted.

Mr. I. S. Haji moved an amendment that the matter be referred to counsel for his opinion, whether the Corporation have the power to make such rules.

Mr. Ranji moved that the election should proceed according to the recommendation made by Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola in his minute.

The minute stated:—

"The system which I would like the Corporation to adopt is the one used in the election of the President and the Vice-President of the Bombay Legislative Council. It is also acted upon by the Senate of the Bombay University. It is a system of selection by process of elimination. It has the advantage that the man selected will be with the votes of the majority of members and thus he will have the confidence and support of the majority whereas under the recommendations of the Committee, a man though he is not supported by the majority may be selected by manouvering or party cliques, etc.

What I suggest is, that instead of Ballot papers, slips of paper initialled by the President, should be circulated and members requested to write the name of one candidate whom they want to appoint without signing. When votes are counted, the candidate who gets the least number of votes should be eliminated and votes taken again for the remaining candidates. This process should continue until there are two candidates and then one who gets more votes should be declared selected. Though this procedure appears outwardly cumbersome and lengthy in actual practice it won't take more than half an hour."

Mr. Kanji's amendment was adopted.

The Chairman then announced that the following gentlemen were elected to the Schools Committee: Messrs. A. R. Dimtimker, J. B. Boman-Behram, Patel and R. S. Asavale—Messrs. B. T. Desai, Mathuradas Tricumji, Chotani, R. K. Vaidya, H. H. Gandhi, and Dr. Vora having been defeated.

SECRETARY TO SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

The Corporation considered the Schools Committee's report recommending three names for the post of Secretary to the Schools Committee. The names were: Mr. B. G. Anjaria, Superintendent of the Municipal Gujarati Schools; Mr. R. R. Bhatji, the present acting Secretary of the Committee and Mr. M. I. Farooqui, Head master, Urdu Training classes of the P. R. Training College, Ahmedabad.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla moved that the report be recorded and that the President be asked to appoint a day for the selection.

Dr. N. C. Javle complained that 400 applications were received for the post and they had not carefully considered all of them. He was of the opinion that there was not a single competent man on the staff of the Schools Committee for the post and they wanted a competent outsider. He moved that the matter be referred to the Establishment Committee.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker seconded.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said in the Schools Committee, matters were discussed from all points of view, and Mr. Dimtimker knew that out of the 252 applicants there was not a single man who was superior to the candidates they had selected from among the members of their staff. They had served the Schools Committee for a long time, and they could not have better men than those. It was not proper for them to go out for new men, when they had competent men on their own staff.

Dr. J. Vora said the Schools Committee was a Statutory Committee and it had a right to select proper candidates. If their selection was not approved by the Corporation, then no self-respecting man would like to serve on the Schools Committee.

R. B. A. K. PAI'S INSINUATION.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai complained that no proper selection was made because some of the applicants were not Nationalists, (cries of "order, order").

The Chairman asked him not to make such insinuation against other members.

Mr. Pai withdrew the words. He asked them, however, in the name of justice and efficiency to send the matter to the Establishment Committee and select the best man.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said the Schools Committee after long deliberations had selected the best names, and it was a reflection on the Schools Committee now to send the whole matter to the Establishment Committee.

Mr. A. R. Dimtimker also spoke.

Mr. J. B. Petit said there was absolutely nothing wrong in the procedure of the Schools Committee, who had placed three names before them after carefully considering the whole question. They had selected the names by ballot, and he did know what complaint the Corporation could make against these persons. Unless they brought any charges of partiality against the Schools Committee he did not think they should support the amendment.

Mr. I. S. Haji spoke in favour of Mr. Bhaiji.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia wanted the matter to

(Continued in Col. 3).

(Continued from Col. 6.)

be referred to the Establishment Committee.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya said if they delayed the appointment of the Secretary the interests of education would suffer.

"MOST IMPROPER."

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said things had been said there which ought not to have been said. It was most improper to sit on judgment on the Schools Committee, which was a Statutory Committee.

Mr. B. P. Desai said they should adopt the recommendations.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said if the appointment was delayede, the interests of school children would be jeopardised. He challenged anyone to show that the Schools Committee had acted in any way but impartially. They had selected Mr. Anjaria as the best candidate available, and the minute made by Mr. Dimtimker was not a proper one.

The question was then put to vote and 25 voted for the amendment and 29 against. The amendment was thrown out. A poll was demanded and the result was 30 voted for and 34 against. Thus the original motion was adopted. The Chairman fixed the 15th as the day for making the selection.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

HIGH COURT.

CLAIM AGAINST G, I, P, RLY.

DAMAGES FOR HAVING TO TRAVEL 3RD CLASS.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp).

Seth Gadmalji Serimalji ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

The G.I.P. Railway ..... Defendants.

In this Suit the plaintiff claimed from the defendant Co. Rs. 5,000 as compensation for the inconvenience, physical discomfort and degradation in the eyes of the public by reason of the plaintiff having been forced to travel in a third class compartment.

The Hon. the Advocate-General with Sir Chimanlal Setalvad instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker Girdharlal and Kanga appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Daphtary with Mr. Campbell instructed by Messrs. Little and Co. appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff's case was that on 13th Nov. 1921 he sent one Suganchand to purchase six Second Class tickets from Bombay to Madras and to reserve six berths in the Madras Mail of the 14th November 1921. The said Suganchand accordingly purchased six Second Class tickets from Victoria Terminus for Madras. He further got six berths reserved in one compartment on payment of Rs. 3 being the reservation fee of the said six berths. The said Saganchand was given six tickets for six reserved berths.

On the 14th November the plaintiff and five members of his family arrived at the Victoria Terminus at the time of the starting of the Madras Mail when the plaintiff found that a compartment with only five berths was provided for him and his family. He and the five members of his family to occupy the five berths and he requested the Station Master to provide for him a reserved berth in any other 2nd class compartment and even offered to pay 1st class fare if he could be given a reserved berth in a 1st class compartment but the Station Master said that no reserved seat was available either in the 1st or 2nd class compartment.

The plaintiff had thereupon to buy a 3rd class servant's ticket. He returned the 6th second class ticket to the Station Master who gave him a memo to the effect that the plaintiff had reserved six berths in one compartment but only five berths were reserved and that one passenger travelled with servant's ticket in 3rd class and that the plaintiff had applied for refund of the second class ticket. The plaintiff then travelled all the way to Madras in a third class compartment.

On 20th November 1921 the plaintiff addressed a letter to the General Traffic Manager of the defendant Co. setting forth the above facts and stating that he was put to serious inconvenience, trouble and disgrace and he claimed from the defendant. Co. a refund of Rs. 48-9-0 being the cost of a 2nd class ticket from Bombay to Madras, Re. 0-8-0 being the reservation fee for one berth and claimed Rs. 5,000 as damages.

The defendant Co. sent a reply wherein they stated that the defendant Co. was not liable to pay any damages and they further pointed out para 72 of the then Current Coaching Guide which was to the effect that the Railway Administration did not guarantee reserved accommodation by any particular train and would not admit any claim for compensation for inconvenience, loss or extra expenses on account of such accommodation not being provided for.

The plaintiff submitted that the said para did not apply to the facts of this case. On 5th January 1922 the plaintiff's attorneys adressed a letter to the Agent of the defendant Co. setting out the above facts and demanded Rs. 5,000 as damages.

The plaintiff said that he was a wealthy Banker and Merchant and that he had to suffer considerable physical discomfort and that he was degraded in the eyes of the public by reason of his having to travel in a 3rd class carriage and submitted that he was entitled to the compensation claimed.

The defendants' case was that in the evening of the 13th November the plaintiff's representative was informed by the clerk who reserved berths that there was no 2nd class accommodation available in the regular rake of the train but that there might be in the extra carriages which however would not be known till the following morning and that whether the extra compartments would be four five or six berth compartments could not be known till the morning of the next day. The representative stated that he wanted five berths for five passengers and that if no five berth compartment should be available in the morning he would take a six berth compartment. In the morning of the 14th November the Registering clerk in pursuance of the said conversation reserved five berths in a five berth compartment for the plaintiff.

The defendants said that among the six members of the party there was a servant. The Station Master suggested to the plaintiff to purchase a first class ticket but the plaintiff said that he would prefer that his servant should travel in the third class. The defendants admitted the purchase of a third class ticket but denied that the plaintiff travelled by third class. Without prejudice the defendants submitted that even if the plaintiff travelled in a third class compartment it was no disgrace to do so and that he did it on his own election for which the defendant Co. were not responsible. The defendants further stated that all reserved tickets were issued subject to there being accommodation in the train.

The defendants did not admit that the plaintiff suffered considerable discomfort and denied that he was entitled to Rs. 5,000 or any other sum as compensation. The defendants brought into Court Rs. 47 odd being the refund of the second class ticket returned to the Station Master by the plaintiff.

The defendants also relied on para 72 of the Coaching Guide.

The defendants submitted that the Suit should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of the Suit is going on.

HUSCHKE'S EAU-DE-COLOGNE.

DAMAGES FOR INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE MARK.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt.)

J. Peter Mulheims ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Messrs. G. M. Tyebalii ..... Defendants.

In this case Mr. Justice Taraporewalla had issued an interim injunction against the defendants preventing them from selling Cologne water in bottles of the same size and bearing colourable imitation of Huschke's "Tin Fulli" or Three Star Eau-de-Cologne.

The plaintiff was an inhabitant of Cologne in Germany and he was the maker and owner of Huschke's Eau-de-Cologne. The plaintiff's case was that the Eau-de-Cologne manufactured by him was imported into India for sale and had acquired a great reputation and commanded a large sale in India. For the last 50 years the said Eau-de-Cologne was imported and sold in India in bottles of a certain size, shape and get-up. The distinctive features of the said bottle were its size hexagonal shape and that the neck of the bottle was tied with a blue ribbon to which a small cork-screw was attached. The bottles bore a label, of which the distinctive features 'inter alia' were its white and gold colour, the armorial scroll bearing the address of the maker cherubs supporting the scroll, rows of medals on each side, and three stars in blue above the scroll. The plaintiff's Eau-de-Cologne had become known to Indian dealers and purchasers as the "tin fulli" Cologne water, by reason of the three stars in blue on the label and it had acquired a great reputation and ready sale under that name. The plaintiff alleged that the defendants had been selling in the Bombay market a liquid described as Eau-de-Cologne in bottles similar to those of the plaintiff and bearing labels which were a colourable imitation of those of the plaintiff. The plaintiff contended on these allegations that the defendants had infringed his trade-mark and had attempted to pass off their goods as those of the plaintiff's. The said three stars had been copied particularly with the object of passing off their Eau-de-Cologne as the "tin fulli" Cologne water of the plaintiff. The plaintiff therefore prayed for an injunction restraining the defendants from importing or selling any Eau-de-Cologne, other than the plaintiff's in bottles and with labels thereon which were a colourable imitation of the plaintiff's bottles and labels, or labels bearing any device which, in popular language might be described as "tin fulli" by Indian dealers.

THE DEFENCE.

The defendants denied that they had infringed the plaintiff's trade-mark or that their bottles and labels were a colourable imitation of those of the plaintiff. They had been manufacturing and selling Cologne water with three stars as well as five stars. The colour and general get-up of the two labels were quite different.

The suit was eventually settled and the parties took a decree by consent by which the defendants were restrained from importing or selling their Eau-de-Cologne in bottles with labels which were a colourable imitation of those of the plaintiff. The defendants undertook not to put any star or number of stars on any label which they might use for selling their Eau-de-Cologne. The defendants were further restrained from using stars or crosses, or other similar devices, or the figures of cherubs or angels, or medals similar to the medals of the plaintiffs on labels in respect of the Cologne water imported or sold by them. The defendants were further ordered to destroy all the labels in their possession bearing such stars or figures. It was further ordered that the defendants should pay Rs. 500 as damages and costs of the suit.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Khegamwala appeared for the defendants.

Attorneys for the plaintiff Messrs. Mulla and Mulla.

Attorneys for the defendants Messrs. Payne and Co.

CAUSE LIST.

(TUESDAY, December 9, 1924.)

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4354-23—Thakoredas and Co, Chotalal Jekisondas and others, Gokuldas Acharlal and others, Punanand C and J.

4355-23—Thakoredas and Co, Chotalal Jekisondas and others, Gokuldas Acharlal and others, Puranand C and J, Raghvaya N and Co.

581-24—Dabholker and J, Qomer Haji Adam and another, Abdulla Haji Abdul Karim, In Person.

332-24—Khandwalla and C, Chaganlal Makanji Desai, Baba Ratanlal Chunilal Jeweller, Dastur and Co.

1865-22—Soonderdas and Co, Kashilal Ramvallabh, Radha Kisonji Haranyal and others, Jamsedji R and D, Merwanji K and Co, Captain and V.

1866-22—Soonderdas and Co, Kashilal Ramvallabh, Radha Kisonji Hardayal and others, Jamsedji R and D, Merwanji K and Co, Captain and V.

2832-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Matubhai Manekiai Shah, Jethabhai Narsy, Amin and D.

2785-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Matubhai Manekiai Shah, Jeethabhai Narsy, and other, Amin and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2884-24—Dharamsy D and Co, Nanu N Bharucha and Co, vs Tricumji Jiwandas and Co, Kanga and Co.

4008-24—Shamrao M and H, Esoofally Abdulaly Thaverbhai, vs Nazarally Kikabhai Chinikamwalla and another.

FOR CONSENT ORDER OF REFERENCE.

1869-24—Matubhai J and M, Jamnadas Bansidhar v Nagarmal Tarachand and ors Ardeshir H D and Co.

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF ORDER.

2924-24—Merwanji K and Co, Bai Sitabai and others, Ramchandra Atmaram Gailwartak.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

2784-23—Daphtary F and D, Gordhandas Ramdas Jajodya v Ramkarandas Jaisarayen and anr, Malvi M R and Co.

3723-24—Motichand and D The Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd, vs Shavakshaw Dinshaw Daver Vachha and Co.

1919-23—Malvi M R and Co, Amulakchand Wevaram v Durgaprasad Balwant, Mulla and M.

4725-23—Tyabji D and Co, Khushalchand Gopaldas v Rameshawar Prasad and anr, Vachha and Co.

1350-24—Jehangir and S, Currimbhai Abdul Husein, Plumber v Dilshad Begum, Tyabji D and Co.

1042-24—N C Dalal and Co, Jeram Dhanaji and Co v Jamnadas Mathuradas and ors, Merwanji K and Co.

1119-24—Motichand and D, Punamchand Bahadurchand v Thakoredas Mangaji and anr, Purnanand C and J.

1129-24—N C Dalal and Co, Jiwatlal Pratapsi v Jesiram Jugannath and Co, Khandwalla and Chh, Bhaishanker K and G.

1176-24—Mulji P and P, N H Moos v Kastorchand Poonamchand, Amin and D.

1662-24—Merwanji K and Co, Pirojbai and others, Shavakshaw Dorabji Bhaiwandiwalla, Payne and Co.

4498-23—Amin and D, Manilal Bhogilal, Thakoredas Pranjiwandas and another, Amershand and M.

920-24—Dabholker and J, Vithaldas Jugjiwan, Kanji Purshotam, Ferreira and V.

4298-23—N C Dalal and Co, Dadabhoy M Darabseth, Navalchand Malukchand Amarchand and M.

363-24—Jhavery and Co, Nityanand Umanand Naransha Jekisondas, Dikshit M and Co.

364-24—Jhavery and Co, Nityanand Umanand Naransha Jekisondas, Dikshit M and Co.

2025-24—Jhavery and Co, Nityanand Umanand, Ganpatshaji Naranshaji, Dikshit M and Co.

971-24—Motichand and D, Hatmi and Co, The Maharajah Automobile Works and another, Daphtary F and D.

1227-24—Shah and C, Damoderdas Jugjiwan and others, Dayashanker Deneshanker and Co, Purnanand C and J.

1468-24—Mulla and M, Dhavji Kanji, Narsiprasad Gangadhar, Captain and V.

1888-24—Nanubhoy D Chatt, The Appollo Stationery Mart, Dinshaw H Bode and another, Mulla and M.

2015-24—Merwanji K and Co, Pirojbai Hormasji Manekji Bhewandiwalla and others, Burjorji Rustomji Bhiwandiwalla, Payne and Co.

ALL ABOUT KOHAT.

(Continued from page 7.)

might easily have been far greater. Credit is due to them for localising the trouble within Kohat and its environs despite the Hindu-Muslim unrest that was set up at once not only in the district but throughout the province and in particular for restraining the transfrontier tribesmen from decending upon Kohat.

EFFORTS AT RECONCILIATION.

The Government of India earnestly hope that the efforts of the Chief Commissioner to bring the two communities together will soon result in an enduring reconciliation that will enable the Hindus to return in peace and security and to resume the harmonious relations with the Muslims which were traditional in Kohat. Arrangements have been made to assist the rebuilding of houses by means of loans and in special cases where the local authorities are satisfied as to the need for this course the interest on these loans will be remitted. The Chief Commissioner has already opened a charitable fund, the proceeds of which will be used to help the indigent sufferers of both communities to make a fresh start and for similar purposes. The Government of India are further informed that the Chief Commissioner considers that the police of Kohat city should be strengthened by the addition of a punitive force and that one third of the total strength should be Hindu and Sikh in composition, the cost of the punitive post to be borne by the Hindu and Muslim population of Kohat city and villages in the immediate neighbourhood. Orders on points of this kind will shortly be issued by the Chief Commissioner. His task of reconciliation, however, is delicate and beset with peculiar difficulties and the Government of India refrain from saying more at this stage so important is it that nothing should be said or done which might prejudice the chances of a successful issue.

MAGISTRATE'S REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Dec. 8.

Mr. Caroe in his report points out that owing to the refusal of the Hindu community to return to Kohat, enquiries touching the cases brought by Hindus against Mussalmans are not yet complete, and has therefore been unable to use those enquiries as a check on the figures of the casualties reported etcetera. The urgency of the occasion renders further delay to secure all these statements impracticable. But Mr. Caroe collected some Hindus and Sikhs, who had returned to fetch their belongings and recorded their statements. He was ordered to proceed to Rawalpindi to interview the Hindu leaders. But as he had no jurisdiction in the Punjab, he asked the leading Hindus to furnish written statements which they did after some delay, giving a fair statement of the general views of the refugees in Rawalpindi. As a counterpoise to these he got written statements of some leading Kohat Muslims.

Mr. Caroe, after suggesting that the experience gained of the problem presented by this sort of disturbance could be collated in some way by framing an alarm scheme concludes, "I would only add that the most useful aid of all in quelling such a disturbance,—a force of British troops—was not forthcoming at Kohat. Half a company of a British Regiment would have been invaluable."

PREDISPOSING CAUSES.

Before dealing with facts concerning the riots, Mr. Caroe refers to several predisposing causes. The Hindu-Mahomedan relations have not been of the friendliest for some time on account of such cases as forced conversions and abduction of women. There was then a dispute over the construction of a bathing tank for the Hindu women adjoining the Muslim houses, which was however settled at a public meeting; with S. Ahmad Khan in the chair and in favour of the Hindus.

JANMASTHAMI EPISODE.

But just before the Sanatan Dharma Sabha of Kohat, the Secretary of which is Mr. Jiwan Das distributed a pamphlet on the *Janmasthami* festival day. A poem in the pamphlet was, in the opinion of the magistrate, calculated to wound the Muslim religious susceptibilities and was undoubtedly most offensive in tone. The poem was said by the Hindus to be a reply to an equally offensive anti-Hindu poem, recently published in the Muslim news sheet. The Magistrate while accepting this contention, remarks, there was no excuse for dissemination in reply of a matter, which comes under Sec. 153A of the Penal Code. Mere publication of literature of such a kind in a country famous for fierce religious ardour was an act which might be expected to bring retribution in some form. At a meeting in the Town Hall in Kohat on the 2nd September, persons responsible for the dissemination of this literature passed a resolution regretting the error and requesting pardon. But the provocation was too great and the more fanatical among the Mahomedans were not satisfied with the apologies. On the 3rd September, A crowd led by Moulvi Ahmad Gul approached the Superintendent of Police and Assistant Commissioner and demanded drastic action against the compiler and disseminator of the objectionable pamphlet. S. Ahmad Khan thereupon called on Mr. Jiwandas to execute a bond for ten thousand rupees with ten sureties for one year to keep peace and ordered that he be detained in custody during the security proceedings and further destroyed all the remaining copies of the pamphlet by burning them publicly in the Court. Finally the Deputy Commissioner was asked to obtain sanction of the local Government to prosecute Mr. Jiwandas. The crowd was satisfied and withdrew.

HINDUS ATTACK ASSTT. COMMR.

Mr. Caroe then refers to the bitter attacks made by the Hindu community against the Assistant Commissioner for burning the portraits of Sri Krishna contained in the pamphlets and remarks "Difficulties of an Indian Magistrate in a case of communal dispute are notorious, however much he may strive often against the grain to be impartial. He will inevitably be accused by the opposite party." But the action in ordering the burning of the pamphlets was in Mr. Caroe's opinion mistaken, for the bonfire was too spectacular a proceeding more likely to excite than to deter a mob. S. Ahmad Khan would have been well advised to order the retention of the pamphlets. But he was throughout honestly attempting to do his duty in the most difficult circumstances. Nothing of importance happened till 8th September, when Mr. Jiwandas was released on bail.

MAHOMEDANS PROTEST.

Protest meetings were held in the mosques by Mahomedans against what they regarded as breach of faith. It appeared on 7th night the Mahomedans had taken *tutuq* oath. That is, according to confidential report of the head constable "Mahomedans decided they would die next morning or arrive at some decision. They all declared at a meeting that their wives would be divorced to them and that they would not be afraid of death or imprisonment." This particular oath taking was not reported in time. There was a crowd of about fifteen hundred men who came in an ugly mood to interview the Deputy Commissioner. And seeing that crowd, he and the Superintendent of Police made arrangements to pour the entire available force of the City Police in streets and reinforce them with a force of sixty from the lines. At the same time he argued with the crowd to whom he promised that the Asstt. Comr. (Ahmad Khan) would begin investigation into the proposed case against Mr. Jiwandas. This decision was acclaimed.

MIRACLE HAPPENS.

Mr. Caroe then refers to the immediate causes of the outbreak and here he gives an account of the conflicting reports. The Hindu version is that some parties in the mob after the break up of the *Jirgah*, where the Dy. Commissioner gave promise, entered the city and began to loot and burn shops. The Mahomedan version is that a crowd of small boys moved down the main bazaar rapping their sticks on shops fronts in an offensive manner and throwing stones when the Police were driving them out. Shots were fired at them from the house tops. Just at the gate and almost simultaneously shots were fired from a *kattra*, alleged to be the property of Rai Bahadur Makhan Singh. One boy was killed and three or four were wounded. None of the crowd had fire-arms and they retaliated by setting fire to shops. Mr. Caroe, however, concludes that the Hindu community had been nervous and as they knew that the Mahomedans had sworn to do them harm, they held secret consultation and while asking for protection shut themselves up in their houses. Some man mistaking an offensive crowd of street. Arabs for a vanguard of looting mob lost his head and fired and those who had arms in the Hindu Mohalla started firing. It was impossible to guard against the panic and Mr. Caroe is of opinion that reasonable measures were taken to avert the outbreak. The report then refers to the measures taken to quell riots. All the city gates were closed on the telephonic order from the Deputy Commissioner. A number of people were running up and down the bazaar, but none of them had arms. It was realised that the fusillade came from the loopholes in Balakhana. Something had to be done to put an end to the firing, which was causing casualties to Mahomedans in the street and also to the police, three of whom were wounded in the first few minutes and more later. The police were ordered to fire at the buildings behind which persons were taking cover. Mr. Caroe calls as entirely inaccurate and misleading the Hindu statement that the authorities did nothing to stop looting or burning and that the authorities turned the police fire on the Hindu houses instead of on the marauders because in fact almost all Muslim casualties occurred. On the 9th the first day of the riots troops were ordered to stand by and here, Mr. Caroe observes: "The authorities had to keep in mind a possible descent by the tribes and to retain a reserve to deal with such an eventuality should it occur. Had this happened the Kohat riots might well have developed into a small frontier war. That it was averted is a tribute to the authorities and a point that has not received sufficient publicity." In compliance with the Deputy Commissioner's orders Lieut. Robinson fired nine shots of carefully controlled fire which had considerable effect. The troops also came and were fighting the fire and sappers and miners did good service. Now looting in the bazaar became general and there was no further shooting that day. Crowds were driven out and the police took over all the duties within the city. It is important to note that excepting a fire which was extinguished the Hindu Mohalla remained intact on the first day of the riot.

INGRESS OF VILLAGERS.

The riots on 10th September were due to ingress of villagers from the surrounding country reinforced by the Muhammadan Kohatics. The patrols reported by 8 in the morning that they could not effectively control the crowds, who had succeeded in the course of the night or early in making a number of breaches in the mud wall surrounding the city. At least thirteen breaches had been made and the occupants of a Hindu house apparently disturbed by the gathering crowds opened fire. This was the signal for general resumption of firing which burst all over the Hindu Mohalla. By nine in the morning the whole of the street had been gutted and the picquets lost control partly owing to the throwing of acid from house-tops and partly to fires lighted by the mob.

HINDUS' PITIABLE CONDITION

Mr. Caroe then describes the position of the Hindu community which he points out was certainly pitiable. Before noon on the 10th fires had been lighted at various spots on the outskirts of the Hindu Mohalla and the Deputy Commissioner and the Brigade Commander thinking there was grave danger that the fires would spread over most of the Hindu Mohalla and afford opportunity for the wholesale slaughter of Hindus made concerted efforts to remove all Hindus from the Mohalla. Mr. Caroe opines that as forces available had failed to prevent incendiarism, nothing but the decision to evacuate the Hindus and the determination in carrying it out prevented the massacre of a large portion of the inhabitants of the Hindu Mohalla. The Magistrate emphasises that a large number of Mahomedans rendered invaluable assistance by sheltering Hindus of both sexes and all ages in mosques and escorting them to the thana, prominent among them being the Khilafat Committee Secretary. While the evacuation was proceeding fires were being battled and this lasted for a week.

Discussing the responsibility for the recurrence of rioting on the 10th the Magistrate refers to the ingress of outsiders in the early morning and observes that it is clear that the cavalry, which had been detailed to move round the walls temporarily lost control. But the cavalry at that time was without a British officer. According to the Superintendent of Police looting did not start till the bazaar was ablaze.

LOOTING BY POLICE.

But there was nothing in the shape of general looting by the police except the individual cases which were due to temptation by the quantity of goods lying about streets. But there is no doubt that the frontier constabulary shared in the loot. The majority of the frontier constabulary are transborder men in whom the instinct to loot is strongly developed and while the whole Mohalla was burning it was not to be expected that they would keep their hands off valuables. Judicial proceedings are pending against five men of the frontier constabulary for looting. As regards the departmental action, punishments under the Frontier Constabulary Act have been awarded. Ten have been dismissed and two non-commissioned officers have been reduced in rank and good conduct pay has been withdrawn in one case.

CASUALTIES.

Referring to the casualties the Magistrate mentions the total of killed, missing and wounded as 145 of whom 111 were Hindus and 34 Mahomedans, of 111 Hindus 12 were killed, 13 are missing and are believed killed. 24 were seriously wounded and 62 were slightly wounded. Among the Muslims 10 were killed, one missing or believed killed, six seriously wounded and 17 slightly wounded. The loss to property, says the Magistrate, has been estimated by the sub-engineer as amounting roughly to three lakhs only. The estimate was made on the detailed inspection of house to house and may be accepted as fairly reliable. The monetary loss cannot be calculated and against it must be set off the value of the collected loot lying in the thana and not yet claimed.

A considerable amount of the buried property has been dug out by the persons returning to overlook their houses and it has been impossible to maintain any record of such recoveries.

REMEDY.

Concluding the Magistrate opines that an entirely separate alarm scheme should be in force in all the centres to meet possible outbreaks of communal violence and that the only means of preventing an explosion is to throw strong reinforcements, preferably of troops, into a city to occupy, previously the selected positions of vantage before the outbreak. The only way to forestall panic is to give confidence and this method was recently adopted in Lahore by an officer, who had previously had bitter experience at Multan in case of communal tension, quite different to that of anti-Government rioting. This can even be done on the pretext of practising an alarm scheme.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

The Chief Commissioner in his review, which is mostly a narrative of the events at Kohat, makes important observations. At the outset he observes "A deputation of refugees from Rawalpindi had an interview with Sir Charles Innes and myself and they were principally concerned to prove that on 9th and 10th of September they acted merely in self-defence and that rioting was begun by Mahomedans on 9th. But their case as presented now shows clear signs of elaboration and deliberate improvement with a view to establish this point." The Chief Commissioner rejects the plea that the pamphlet was merely a trumped up excuse for anti-Hindu demonstration. The Court Inspector (a Hindu) took a grave responsibility in not at once reporting the fact of divorce oath taken by the Mahomedans on the night of 7th. The turning point was, however, the release of Mr. Jiwandas on bail on 8th September. But in view of the difficulty confronting the Deputy Commissioner, he could not be blamed for releasing Mr. Jiwandas on bail and quietly removing him from the district. But, in light of subsequent events, it is clear that the release was a mistake. In ordinary circumstances there is much to be said for the Deputy Commissioner's policy of allowing the excitement to die down. But he evidently miscalculated the strength of the Mahomedan feeling on the subject of the poem. It was at best an error of judgment on the part of the Deputy Commissioner and for reasons stated it was a pardonable one. The Deputy Commissioner would have been well advised if he had kept him (Chief Commissioner) informed of the events relating to the pamphlet. The Chief Commissioner agrees with Mr. Caroe that the charges of partiality levelled at the Deputy Commissioner by the Hindus are baseless. He reiterates the events of 9th September and observes that the Hindu version of the beginning of trouble must be rejected. The first shots were fired by the Hindus from their house and it was these shots that led to conflagration. The killing of one Mahomedan boy and wounding of others became quickly known and retaliation began Mahomedans setting fire to the Hindu shops.

As regards the action taken by the local authorities on 9th the Chief Commissioner says the credit is due to the Deputy Commissioner for concentrating his police in the city just before the *Jirga* began and his action in ordering the fire is also to be commended. Credit is also due to the officers commanding troops and as well as to the Deputy Commissioner for having succeeded in keeping the transfrontier tribes at a safe distance and localising the trouble. On the whole the situation on 9th September was well handled. It is true that the authorities were not able to prevent looting. But, looting was a consequence of fires. There was no proper means of dealing with these fires and they spread with great rapidity on the night of the first day of the rioting. The Deputy Commissioner apparently made no attempt to see the leaders of the Hindus of the Mohalla. Such a visit was perhaps desirable in order to assure them to ascertain their points of view, the number of their casualties and to expostulate with them for indiscriminate firing which aided so greatly to the difficulties of the day. A more serious question is whether the Deputy Commissioner should not have realised that rioting would probably begin in the morning and whether on the night of 9th he should not have thought out a plan of campaign for the following day. When the rioting did begin next morning he was apparently taken by surprise. After amplifying the account by Mr. Caroe regarding the events of 10th the Chief Commissioner remarks that the calm of the night and the early morning on the 10th deceived the Deputy Commissioner. But the fire interrupted the communications. The firing from the Muhalla, the crowds in the city and the very real danger of tribesmen coming down in force made a confused and difficult situation. The Chief Commissioner says that it was unnecessary to facilitate the departure of the Hindus from Kohat by arranging special trains and paying the fares of those, who wished to go. But it was clear that it was done at the urgent requests of the Hindus and Major Reilly agreed, because he feared a massacre. Proceeding, Mr. Bolton points out that the distressing feature of the affair was looting by Government Servants and all that can be said in their defence was they were exposed to great temptation. The Chief Commissioner also says that he saw no evidence for the allegation that the police and the constabulary took part in incendiarism and that if any such charges are brought, they would be investigated judicially. In his conclusion Mr. Bolton emphasises that the riot was the culmination of a long period of communal friction and better use might have been made of the troops during the morning of 10th and that troops should have been posted at or near the Anjuman Islamiah. Once the Hindu Muhalla caught fire the Deputy Commissioner was justified in evacuating the Hindus. Otherwise there would have been appalling loss of life.

VICEROY'S REPLY TO SANATANISTS' DEMAND

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 8.

With reference to the resolutions relating to the Kohat disturbances passed at the Rawalpindi Sanatan Dharma Conference which were submitted by the President of the Conference to H. E. the Viceroy, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has received the following reply by telegram from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy:—"I am desired to acknowledge receipt of your telegram forwarding the text of certain resolutions passed by the Sanatana Dharma Conference at Rawalpindi which have been laid before His Excellency the Viceroy and have received his careful consideration. I am instructed to inform you that a resolution will shortly be issued by the Government of India setting forth the full facts as ascertained by careful enquiries concerning the causes leading to the communal disturbances at Kohat, the events which occurred during the riots and the conclusions of the Government of India in regard to them. In the circumstances His Excellency the Viceroy is of opinion that no good purpose would be served by acting upon the suggestion made to him by the Conference for the appointment of a committee of enquiry. Moreover His Excellency the Viceroy cannot resist the conclusion that a renewed enquiry by a committee would inevitably cause recurrence of bitter feeling between the two communities at Kohat and would postpone indefinitely resumption of friendly relations between them. His Excellency the Viceroy has for some time past taken direct interest in the question of resettlement of Hindus at Kohat and the restoration of neighbourly relations between the two communities. He has kept in close touch with the efforts which have been and are being made by officials and non-officials towards this end. Measures considered necessary for the purpose have been under discussion with the Chief Commissioner of the North West Frontier Province and His Excellency the Viceroy earnestly hopes that in the near future normal conditions as regards the two communities will once again be established in Kohat."

KOHAT REFUGEES NEED CLOTHING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Hindu refugees—men, women and children—over two thousand two hundred—need clothing badly. They are at Rawalpindi, Lahore merchants have sent them blankets. Messrs. M. B. Gandhi and Co., have given rupees three hundred; and the writer has asked Punjab Khadi Board, Lahore, to send to the Kohat Relief Committee six hundred yards of thick khaddar shirting, bundi etc. The Kohat refugees are inn a sad plight, despite the laudable efforts of the Rawalpindi Hindus and Hindu Sabhaa.

Any donation sent to the undersigned at the Presidency Association between 2 and 3 p.m. will be gratefully received; and khaddar for the same amount will be despatched to the Kohat Relief Committee by the Punjab Khadi Board, Lahore.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA

DEATH OF FIRST PRINCESS OF MYSORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 8.

News has been received of the death of the first Princess of Mysore. All public offices, courts and educational institutions were closed to-day in her memory.

MYSORE FINANCES.

SIR M, VISVESHWARAYA DEFENDS HIMSELF.

Sir, M. Visvesvashwaraya has issued a statement to the Press to counteract what he calls a "campaign of mis-representation" about the State of Mysore finances during the period he was Dewan of the State. In the course of this statement he says:—

"There is not a vestige of truth, in the main allegation that the State finances as I left them in 1918 were unsound. Far from being unsound, it is difficult to name any other period in the recent history of Mysore when the financial situation was more favourable, whether regard be had to the special conditions of this State, the canons of sound finance or the needs of a progressive administration. For, what was the actual situation when I laid down office? Surplus in every one of the six years of my office; new property built up in those six years to the value of nearly Rs. 3 crores—287 lakhs to be exact—practically all from current revenues; increase of net assets to a level greater than that reached in any administration before or since; and all this accomplished without any addition to the public debt. The Special Finance Committee appointed by the Government of Mysore in 1922 have in their Report remarked that "the value of the securities in the surplus investment account as on 30th June 1917 was the highest on record". This was about 17 months before I laid down office. The finances throughout my six years of office were in charge of a high officer of the Government of India Finance Department, lent to the State, who worked loyally in its interests. Shortly before my retirement we had also brought in Mr. K. L. Datta, a high retired officer, also of the Government of India Finance Department, to review the financial position and suggest improvements. In the last complete year of my office" the actual surplus was Rs. 60 lakhs from a budget of about Rs. 315 lakhs.'

CAUVERY SCHEME.

"Regarding criticism about the Cauvery Reservoir Scheme, he says:—

"The original Cauvery Reservoir project assumed that capital was to be invested in three classes of work, namely, (1) a Reservoir Dam, (2) extensions to the then existing Cauvery Power Scheme, and (3) extensions of Irrigation in the Cauvery valley. The increased income from the last two sources, viz., Power Supply and Irrigation, would, it was expected, give a handsome return on the combined additional capital invested in three classes of works. This expectation has been fully realized, though the accounts of the Work, as exhibited, do not show it, and the public cannot consequently appreciate it.

"There seems to be some confusion in certain quarters between the Reservoir Proper and the Krishnarajasagara Project as whole. The Project, as just explained, included not only the Reservoir and the Irrigation system, but also the additions made to the Power Scheme at Sivasamudram. The net revenue from the Cauvery Power Scheme at Sivasamudram before the Dam was started was about Rs. 10.38 Lakhs. According to the latest published accounts, the net revenue both from Power and Irrigation amounts to Rs 30.29 lakhs, so that the increase of revenue attributable to this project is Rs. 19.91 lakhs. The capital outlay on the Project has so far amounted to Rs. 326 lakhs, that is Rs. 205 lakhs for the Reservoir, Rs. 95 lakhs for Power Works, and Rs. 26 lakhs for the Canals. The Project is thus giving even now an annual return of nearly 6.1 per cent on the net capital outlay. The Works are still incomplete and the returns should be even better as the extensions proceed.

"The Krishnarajasagara is the biggest Reservoir of its kind yet attempted in India and next only in size to the Assuan Reservoir in Egypt. The creation of the Scheme has secured for Mysore its rightful share in the waters of the Cauvery now and in the future. If Mysore had not acted promptly, Madras would have started the Metur Project and placed Mysore on the defence. In that position, the chances of our powerful neighbour consenting to a rival reservoir in Mysore territory would have been slender."

RECENT STATE LOANS.

"The truth in the Mysore Government like several other Provincial Governments have had difficulties owing to growth of expenditure during the period of boom which followed the War. This was two or three years after I left the State when there was a temporary dislocation but there never have been any financial embarrassment as such in Mysore in recent years. The State loans which have been contracted not in my time but in two or three years after my retirement aggregated 3½ crores. In a State with a permanent revenue of 3 crores, a debt of this magniaude, the greater part of which was raised for investing in productive works, cannot be described as a dead-weight. The Bombay Municipality, for instance, with about the same revenue, has contracted a debt of Rs. 20 crores. Under its newly-won financial freedom, with an annual total revenue of 15 crores, the Bombay Provincial Government has contracted a debt of Rs. 25 crores for Public Works."

WONDERFUL DELINEATION WITH AMAZING ACCURACY

Professor PUNDIT MOTILAL, F.B.I.M.S. (London), Scientific Astrologer and Palmist Secretary, British Institute of Mental Science (Incorporated by Act of Parliament) Central India Branch Mhow, C.I. Examines Horoscopes, undertakes all Astrological works delineates Palms. Questions answered. Advice on health, business, betterment, Marriage, Friends, Courtship etc. at reasonable fees. Charges for one year in detail Rs. 3. Brief reading of your life Rs. 5. Full character reading Re. 1. Send time date month and year of birth or time of writing letter to above address. Trial solicited. Testimonials highest from Civil and Military officers. R. 372.

RAJPUTANA LETTER.

AUTOCRACY IN BIKANER.

(From our Correspondent.)

AJMERE, Nov. 28.

The policy of repression towards the Kisan movement and that of inaction towards the official and aristrocratic high-handedness followed by the State for the last two years have created miseries whose end is not yet in sight.

The Rao of Bhaisrodgarh, a first Class Jagirdar, has invented novel offences and more novel methods to deal with them. Persons who took a prominent part in the Satyagraha campaign of 1921-22 have been particularly marked out for the Rao's attention. To some of them illegal connection with women has been attributed and to others the stark naked offence of holding meetings which were never forbidden. And what is the punishment chosen? It is invariably a fine which kills two birds with one stone. This is despite the fact that he has no civil or criminal powers. He is not, however, satisfied with these fines alone. He levies a land-tax by no means lenient and in addition relievers the cultivator of a good deal of his burdening revenues in the shape of payment in kind.

Lala Amrit Lal, "the strong man of Begoon", has been relieved of his post. Munshi Hahi Baksh who has succeeded him is less boistrous but more effective in pursuing his predecessor's policy of breaking the back of the rebellious Kisan. Hence it is that their complaints are consigned to the pending file while suits lodged against them by moneylenders receive prompt attention. There being no limitation law in Mewar, these claims cover transactions made through generations back and sometimes multiply incredibly after passing through the process of compound interest. Nor are higher authorities less unmindful of the Kisan grievances. A couple of months ago they prayed the State for an open trial of the European Settlement Officer and Lala Amritlal on charges of alleged oppression. No action appears to have so far been taken and the prayer might easily have been drowned into the din and noise of quarrels in high quarters. Fate, it seems, is jealous of the respite the peasants of Bijolia earned after a victorious struggle. The Revenue Settlement Department is reported to have started assessment in Khalsa lands at Rupees 8/- per bigha, with no provision for reduction in times of failure of crops. This has given rise to serious misgivings in the minds of the Bijolians who in view of the quality of their own soil apprehend revenue about double the above. This means enhancement of the hardships they had to suffer even before the agreement of 1922.

BIKANER.

His Highness Sir Ganga Singh is very good at tall talk in foreign lands but within the precints of his own State reigns autocracy pure and simple. By a careful manipulation it is generally shut off from public gaze and very seldom does the world at large have a glimpse of it. A glaring instance occurred on October 25, when Pandit Narain Dutta a teacher and candidate for the last High Court pleadership examination was summoned by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police and ordered to leave the State within three days and never to return. This order emanated from the Home Member Mr. Rustomji under the authority of the State Council and provided for the forcible eviction of the Pandit if he declined to submit. The Pandit enquired about his offence justifying the peremptory order but the officer declined to show any such courtesy. A demand for a copy of the order met with the same fate under the delicious argument that copies of executive orders were not given. The redoubtable Pandit asked for permission to stay within Bikaner pending an appeal to the Maharajah on his return from abroad. But that was not to be as, in the words of the order, the Pandit's presence in the State was dangerous for its safety. A peaceful citizen the peril of a powerful estate, what a glorious specimen of Rathor chivalry! I understand the Pandit used to expose the vagaries of an educational Officer who has found special favour with the Home Member.

JHALWAD.

Like other things affecting the people of the Indian estates it is little known outside them that whenever the Viceroy or a member of the English Royal family visits or passes through the territories of an Indian State exceptional measures are adopted to ensure the safety of the august personage against any anarchical attempt. The most conspicious of these is that a large number of people (women not excluded) are caught under the system of Begar and made to stand by the telegraph posts on both sides of the railway line with burning torches in their hands until the special train passes away. These visits occuring usually in winter, the poor people have to shiver sometimes whole nights at the end of which they are released without little or no remuneration. A report from Jhalawnd State says that on November 22, when the Viceroy on his way to Bombay passed the Pachpahar Station, about 200 persons belonging to Bhawaniganj market were requisitioned by the Jhalawad police for this nefarious tatsk of torch bearing. Even private servants were not spared. Why are these exceptional measures which are unknown in British India where some revolutionary crime is supposed to exist necessarily resorted to in the Indian States where such crime does not exist at all? There is great truth in the view that Begar in Indian India which in the words of Mr. Andrews is nothing short of modern slavery is fostered by the British Political Agent more than by anybody else. A handy proof, if needed is afforded by Mr. Holland, the A. G. G. in Rajputana who is never shy of singing the praises of this hated system and of wishing it a long life.

JODHPUR.

You can deceive some people for some time but you cannot deceive all people for all time. This is true of Jodhpur as of all other places. Sir Sukhdeo Persad is only a judicial and political member of the State Council but in fact wields the real power in the State. Out of his feats the obnoxious Press Act of last year was the one that roused the slumbering discontent of Marwar. It found active vent in the establishment of the Marwar Hitkarini Sabha some months ago by a handful of loyal yet deeply patriotic youngmen. The orders permitting the export of female cattle from the State offered a suitable opportunity for these youngmen to rally the public and the Municipal Bill offered another to organise it. On both the questions there was a \ sort of tug-of-war between the Knight and the Hitkarini Sabha and in both did the latter score victory. The orders, be it said to the credit of the young Maharaja, were withdrawn and the objectionable clauses in the Municipal Law were rescinded. But Pandit Sukhdeo Prasad is not made of the stuff to take defeats lying. He at once mobilised his forces which are ample and started a counter organisation on the lines of the Aman Sabhas. But as institutions never thrive on misrepresentation of opponents, this move is bound to fail. The popularity of this body in contrast with the Marwar Hitkarini Sabha can be ganged from the fact that meetings convened by the former are attended by scarcely five dozen men while those called by the latter are attended by as many thousands.

"INDIAN FILMS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your leading article of to-day's date on the "Indian Films" and the invaluable suggestions that you make in it, are indeed very gratifying to read, not only to the film producers but also to the general public who day by day are distinctly manifesting a keener interest in the provision of the artistic motion pictures for their evening entertainment. But as their interest in high class pictures increases daily (which by the way is cultivated through the constant visits paid by them in such theatres which cater only American pictures) the unfortunate Indian producers cannot keep up with their demands for want of funds.

You are right when you say that in order to make an artistic picture, a million dollar capital is not quite an essential item, but with all due deference to you and the general public who are not aware of the unsurmountable difficulties that a motion picture producer in India, has to overcome, in turning out a good picture I must point out that an artistic in the real sense of the word cannot be made even with all the natural resources such as a sunny climate or wonderful historic monuments, that India provides them, unless the studios are fully equipped with arc lights which alone cost nearly Rs. 40,000, not to speak of the other equally important equipment which will in all cost about 3 to 4 lakhs of rupees.

Even in California, where the sun shines as brightly as in India and where 90 per cent of the motion pictures of the world market are made, the producers resort to sun arcs together with the sunlight when shooting an exterior scene, because the combination of these two lights produces a perfect illumination on the figures of the actors, enacting in a scene in an open air plain or road, thus eliminating with the cast shadows and giving a perfect moulding and relief to the figure—especially to the face. As for the interior scenes, the sunlight is rarely used by them, as the arcs give a better illumination just suiting the particular time of the day described in the story, thus making it possible to control the electrical energy or light to be used in a scene to every advantage.

Example:—

If an American producer wants to show a burglar entering a drawing room at midnight, he does not show the whole drawing room in a flood of light, but he will have the lighting of the room so arranged that it will practically appear gloomy excepting near the hearth, in which wood or coal is burning and near the window through which the moonlight is streaming on the floor. The burglar then enters and you don't see him clearly; only a suggestion of his limbs moving about. Slowly he comes forward out of the gloom, passes the hearth which is illuminated with arcs well hidden from the eye, and then perhaps will pass the moonlit window—an effect which is also obtained through the arc lights, to the safe in the wall.

This scene then, when properly lighted as described above and well acted, will be an artistic scene but just imagine how absurd the whole scene will appear, if it is photographed in the broad day light—a light which cannot be used or controlled in any way the director likes. Even if the film is tinted in whatever colour afterwards, a critical observer will not be impressed with the scene, as the distribution of the light in the whole drawing room is flat and even and not "patchy".

As regards the contention, that there are wonderful historic monuments in different parts of India and that the producers do not make use of them in depicting the historical period, I may say that it is quite useless to blame the poor Indian producers. In the first place, thousands of rupees have to be spent for the transportation of the actors, for their feeding and lodging, not to speak of the heavy expense to be incurred when on a "location" where the particular mosque or palace is to be 'shot'. Taking it for granted, an enterprising producer does go with his staff to Delhi to shoot scenes in the famous Shah Jehan's palace, the purpose of his visit will not be achieved fully for he will only be able to 'shoot' the exterior of the palace and not a single scene in the interior of the Diwan-i-Khas or Am which are really *the* important backgrounds of many a historical facts, without powerful lighting effects, only to be got from arcs. Even should the unfortunate director or producer build those sets in his studio at the imminent hazard of becoming a confirmed bankrupt, they will lack that peculiar "atmosphere", because the sets can neither surpass or equal the grandeur and beauty of the historic interiors nor will the lighting of the set appear soft and varied to the eye on account of the flat sharp sunlight.

That the actors and actresses lack the histrionic and emotional side of acting is an undisputed fact but what can one expect out of those uneducated persons most of whom take up the profession to make at least a poor living if not the poorest? The educated masses in general are not attracted towards this profession which they think is below their dignity nor is it in any way a paying one for them, to make at least a tolerably good-living. What a American Star spends in an hour is utilised by an Indian actor to make a hand to mouth living for a whole month! What with the untold disappointments and discouragements has he a chance left to show his abilities, particularly when he is snubbed down by the director who is sometimes less educated than himself, every time he tries to make a good suggestion in a scene?

It is not that the Indian producers grudge paying a decent salary to an actor but when they themselves are in a dilemma of creating a means for more funds, how can they be expected to show leniency towards the excruciating monetary problem which is their sole grievance in this industry?

Robust health and encouragement is what every actor needs and the only way the great American producers have found after a long experience, to quicken the intelligence and give a healthy stimulant to the ambition of an actor, is by paying him well for his services—to enable him to live happily by eating good things and live in healthier quarters, thus making it for the strenuous work which the Director then can exact from him, and which he will most willingly give.

The Indian producers do not ask for a million dollar backing to produce artistic pictures, but their least estimate is to have at least six-figured account to their credit in a bank like the Central Bank of India so that they can equip themselves with the very necessary materials that help them in the making of artistic pictures, if not the much boomed million dollar "Masterpieces" which are made in America.—Yours, etc.,

D. S. SHIRUR.

Asoka Pictures,
Charni Road,
Bombay.

THE JOGESHWARI STATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The B. B. & C. I. Rly authorities were going to construct and complete before August 1924 the Jogeshwari Station situated between Andheri and Goregaon, but no construction work has yet been commenced and whenever the Railway authorities have been asked, their reply is that the said situation will be completed by the end of January 1925. Will the Railway authorities enlighten the public through the medium of your paper when they will begin to construct and when the same will be completed, instead of holding out hopes which are unfulfilled?

The Collector of Salsette Suburban Area whenever approached is also accustomed to inform that the Road connecting the Jogeshwari and Andheri Stations passing through the colonies of the 'Saraswat' and the "Hindu Friends" housing societies will be ready on completion of Jogeshwari Station. Although this matter had been taken up by your paper often, still however to the utter disappointment of the Public, the Railway authorities and the Collector of Bandra have never cared to reply through your paper when the above mentioned public grievances will be put an end to.

Will the Railway authorities and the Collector of Bandra take up the matter of constructing the Station and the Road at an early date?—Yours, etc.

JOGESHWARI RESIDENT.

HINDU-MUSLIM DINNER.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 4.

In the evening on Saturday last, Dr. S. V. Ketkar, Ph. D., had arranged a dinner party at his bungalow. The object of this function was to promote good feelings between the local Hindus and Muhomedans by bringing them together by this occasion for a free and friendly exchange of thoughts. The dinner party was previously announced in the local press. The function, on the whole, was successful, though not very largely attended. Prominent amongst those who participated in this function were Prof. Kolhatkar of the Engineering College, Messrs. Gharpure, Limaye, and others of the Tilak Vidyalaya, Messrs. Harolikar, Deo. Dastane and several other Congress workers. Prof. Date, Prof. Karve, Messrs. Apte, Deodhar, Ghaisas of the Dnyan Kosh Mandal, Mr. Baburao Jagtap, Principal of the Shivaji Maratha High School. The Muslim community was represented by Vastad Gulam Dastagir Mr. Ahamadbhai and several other gentlemen of whom was one Government auditor.

Such functions are to be welcomed, in view of the fact that they help to promote friendly feelings between different communities, and thus to bring about social amity.

KIRLOSKAR DRAMATIC COMPANY.

"The Kirloskar" is the oldest of the dramatic institutions of Maharashtra. There was time in its life history when company had risen to the zenith of its fame and popularity formerly in the life time of Bhaurao Kolhatkar, and latterly when Joglekar and Balgandharva, the two most efficient actors had conducted its affairs. Ever since the death of Mr. Joglekar, however, the company has had its share of calamitious times—so much so, that its very existence was, for days together doubted by all. After having recouped some of its losses it had sustained during the last few years the company now pays a visit to Poona, and is being well patronised by the Poona public.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION RULES

CHANGES IN POONA.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 2.

Government have framed new rules for the election of candidates to the Poona City Municipality. Under the old rules there were about 30,000 voters on the rolls of the City Municipality a large percentage of whom were tenant voters. Under the new rules which the Government have now introduced after a short notice about half this number are disqualified, the voting strength under the new rules being about 15,000. It appears that under the new rules only those tenant-voters can vote whose names appear on the revised rolls of voters for the Bombay Legislative Council. These rolls were last revised in 1923, so that those wishing to have their names entered under the new conditions will have to wait till 1926 when the Bombay Legislative Council rolls come up again for revision. The new rules were received here on the evening of the 28th November. The same day the revised rolls of voters for the City Municipality under the old system were also issued. This state of things has created some stir among the rate-payers and has met with general opposition by the members themselves. There are likely in consequence to be meetings of protest in the near future, as the elections are due to take place next March.

The health of the City at this time of the year is always a matter of some anxiety to those whose duty it is to look after it. Fortunately, however, there is no cause for anxiety at the present moment as the mortality returns still show normal death rate. Plague and small-pox have so far not appeared. In spite of the fact that we appear to be entering on a colder winter season than was the case last year no cases of plague have occurred in any of the wards.

The Poona City Municipality can now boast of a new and up-to-date fire extinguisher in the shape of a motor-fire-engine and as the City now enjoys a good and plentiful water supply the combination should enable it to deal more efficiently with any outbreaks of fire than was possible with the small engine, till lately the only fire-fighting appliance in the possession of the Municipality. The new engine carries a fairly large water tank which should enable it to come into play as soon as it arrives at the scene of conflagration and before the hoses are attached to the hydrants.

(Continued from column 6.)

rest with India. India is being taught by the British publicists that Japan is the enemy of India; but the fact is that in Paris during the peace Conference and at the League of Nations, Japan fought Indian battles on the issues of racial equality, immigration and national honour, whereas the British colonies and Great Britain herself were the stout opponents of Japan and Asia of all Asia.

The time has come when the Indian statesmen should take up the question of representation of India in all foreign countries including Great Britain and the self governing dominions. These representatives of India should be Indians and they should have the approval of the representatives of the Indian nation. Under the present circumstances it is imperative that every appointment of any representative of India abroad should be approved by the Indian Legislative Assembly. It is a pity that because of the lack of political consciousness in international matters India is being represented in the League of Nations not by an Indian patriot but by an Englishman whose prime interest is to thwart internal and international political progress of India in every possible way.

To be concrete I wish to suggest that the Indian nationalists in the Legislative Assembly should demand that in every British Consulate, Legation or Embassy there should be an Indian representative—Indian Minister or High Commissioner—chosen by the Government of India and approved by the Assembly. This is to train Indians in actual international relation in cooperation with the British Imperial representatives. At the same time I shall suggest that the All-India National Congress, particularly that section of the Congress which has world vision, should take a definite stand to organise its independent headquarters in every important centre of the world. I take the liberty to suggest that a man of Lala Lajpat Rai type be delegated to represent India at the League of Nations, and some men of equal ability be sent to London, Paris and Tokio as well as Angora. In chosing diplomatic representatives of India abroad, the best consideration should be the ability of the man as a scholar in international affairs and his attitude towards certain outstanding international problems in which Indian interests are involved. No man with a special communal bias be allowed to represent India abroad.

Whether the Indian politicians would take any interest in arranging for proper representation of India in all foreign countries, it is imperative that youngmen of India having world vision should be trained in world politics. Some scholarships should be established so that every year at least a few youngmen be sent abroad to study world politics; and the choice of the candidates should be determined after a competitive examination of competent scholars with the vision of national assertion of India in the world. In foreign countries there are competent Indians doing their share to promote the interests of India to the best of their ability and judgment. But it is a fashion to-day in India to ignore their selfless efforts while giving pensions to some Englishmen who might have done something for India while in India. I hope that the time has come when the All-India National Congress will have its special Department of Foreign Affairs with Divisions of Asia, Europe Africa and America. Let us hope that some systematic work, at least in the form of training men and women to tackle India's international relations be started with all earnestness, in near future.

REPRESENTATION OF INDIA ABROAD.

A SUGGESTION.

(BY TARAKNATH DAS.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.

"The Canadian Government, it is reliably understood in Washington, has decided to take the last final step in emphasizing its national status by the appointment of a Resident Minister accredited to the United States.

Premier Mackenzie King has offered the appointment to Senator Napoleon Antoine Belcourt, now representing his Government at the League of Nations conference in Geneva, and it is expected he will accept. If he does, the Canadian Minister to Washington will take up his residence here soon, possibly as early as Thanksgiving.

Although the appointment of a Minister to the United States has been authorized, for some time, there has been a strange delay in making the selection, and it has been understood a last final pressure was being exercised by the home Government to prevent the action.

GEDDES SECRETLY OPPOSED.

Despite the fact that former Ambassador Sir Auckland Geddes formally approved the plan, it is believed he was secretly opposed to this revolutionary departure and the selection of a Minister was postponed until after the London Conference of the Premiers of the empire. Sir Esme Howard, the new Ambassador here, has favored the proposal.

Diplomatic representation in Washington by Canada has been deprecated by the old school statesmen of England, many of whom have professed to see in this the first step in the breaking up of the British Union. Its advocates have urged, however, that such a step is in keeping with the newer ideals of British imperialism.

After it had been decided by the home Government to yield to the demands of the Canadians, an effort was made to have the Canadian Minister housed in the British Embassy, with the understanding that in the absence of the Ambassador the Canadian representative would represent the empire.

Canadians opposed this and insist that their Minister be wholly independent of the embassy and that he be housed separately. Present plans call for the establishment of a downtown chancellery which will permit easy access to all visiting Canadians. About 90 per cent. of the business done by the British Embassy deals with Canadian affairs, so the change will be important in this respect.

Appointment of a Canadian Minister here will undoubtedly be followed by the appointment of an American Minister at Ottawa. There have been no rumours as to the nationality of the first American Minister to Canada.

Senator Belcourt, to whom the Canadian honor has been offered, is a French-Canadian, and a resident of Ontario Province. He was formerly Speaker of the House, and later was appointed Senator, which is a life position. He is sixty-four and possesses a comfortable fortune made in his youth in the Canadian Klondike."

The above dispatch shows that the Canadian stand regarding diplomatic independence of the nation is no less definite and radical than that of the Irish Free State. It is certain that Australia and South Africa will follow the lead of Canada. The idea of Imperial preference, in the sense Chamberlain advocated it, will never be effective. It is also certain that the idea advocated by Mr. Lionel Curtis and the Round Table group about the Imperial Unity as a Federation, is proving to be impracticable in the face of the rising spirit of independent nationalism in the British Dominions. The only practical solution of the problem of the preservation of the British Empire through the aid of the component parts has been expressed by Mr. Richard Jebb in his book the "Britannic Problem." He advocates that there should be alliances among the component parts of the Empire. Mr. Jebb did not contemplate that India will be given equal status within the Empire. Mr. Jebb and others can be excused for this, but none of the Indian statesmen who does not see the necessity of creating such conditions as will force Great Britain and other nations to accord India equal status of a free and independent nation as Canada or Australia is worthy of true leadership.

In this connection let us note that it is the British Dominions which are influencing British world politics. It is Canada that is the deciding factor regarding Anglo-American friendship. Nationalist Canada has no interest in fighting the United States of America. Canada will rather get out of the British Empire than fight the United States of America, to promote the interest of Great Britain. The attitude of Australia is the same. In fact it is the attitude of Canada and Australia towards Japan that has influenced the British Government to give up the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and seek American support in world affairs. It is quite apparent that Canada and Australia will stand with the United States against Japan, if Japanese-American conflict becomes an issue.

Because the Indian statesmen are not fully conscious of India's position in World politics, Great Britain absolutely ignores Indian demands at home and abroad. The British colonies like Canada, Australia and South Africa place their own interest first and British interest afterwards, and that is the reason they oppose Japan in everything. Yes, there is a conflict of interest between Japan and Australia. If India was conscious of her independent position in world politics, she would certainly refuse to be against Japan, China, Russia and her neighbours like Afghanistan, Persia and Turkey. But the Indian statesmen, because of the lack of foresight have not taken any step to bring about closer understanding with such nations which have common inte-

(Continued in column 5.)

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INDIAN CHRISTIANS AND UNITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was one of those elected to serve on the Committee at the Unity Conference. I do not of course profess to represent the Indian Christian Community, Catholic or Protestant. It appears to me desirable that the Indian Christians should make an effort to submit a joint representation of their views. The Indian Christians ought to play a more important part in the politics of India than they are doing. In number they are not inconsiderable. They exceed 4 millions against 100,000 Parsees all over India or thereabouts. Being Indians by blood, and Christians in religion they ought to be the best links between India and Great Britain—at least the best interpretors. I propose to form a small Committee as a preliminary step to the formation of an Indian Christian Association representing Catholics and Protestants in India for exclusively political purposes. I shall be obliged if any one desirous of promoting this object will kindly communicate with me immediately. On receipt of a good response I will convene a meeting to consider informally what should be the next step to take in the matter. I shall be obliged if willing workers would write to me before the 15th instant. Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matharpacady, Bombay.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD.

CORONER AND VAKILS' ASSOCIATION.

The Hon. Secretary, Bombay Vakils' Association has addressed a letter to the Secretary, Government of Bombay, Home Department, re: Amendment of the Bombay City Police Act, which *inter alia* states:—

The Association approves of the amendment proposed in Sec. 2 regarding the provision for destruction of suffering or unfit animals.

As regards the proposal for the repeal of the Coroner's Act and transference of the powers therein contained to the Police, the Association is emphatically of opinion that these powers should not be transferred to the Police. The number of accidents and accidental deaths in Bombay is increasing and it is absolutely desirable that a proper Coroner's inquest be held. Complaints are often made that Coroner's inquest causes considerable and unjustified delay in the disposal of the dead but the remedy for the same lies not in the abolition of the Coroner's inquest, but in increasing the number of Coroners for the City. If this is found impracticable on financial grounds, the Association is of opinion, that with regard to Coroners' duties, some part of the same be transferred to Justices of the Peace who are acting as Honorary Magistrates. They may be assigned to different wards and will be able to make inquiries which will command confidence of the general public.

BARROWS LECTURES.

Swami Vivekanada's visit to the Parliament of Religions in Chicago thirty-one years ago was an event whose repercussion has been felt in various directions ever since. The striking presentation of Hinduism made by this versatile Bengali who had taken his degree in a Mission College in Calcutta led to his being regarded as "the savior of the ancient faith," and to large number of disciples, British and American among them, accepting the chief tenet of his faith, viz., that all religions are true and therefore that each man should remain in his own religion. Another result, and one closely affecting India, was that a lectureship was founded in the name of Dr. J. H. Barrows who had done much to organize the Parliament. The purpose of Mrs. Haskell, the American lady who founded the lectureship, was, in the words of her deed of gift to the Chicago University, that "the great questions of the truth of Christianity, its harmonies with the truths of other religions, its rightful claims and the best methods of setting them forth, should be presented to the scholarly and thoughtful people of India."

This week the sixth of the series of Barrows Lectures is to be delivered in Wilson College Hall beginning this evening, and closing on Sunday evening, each lecture beginning at 6 o'clock. For this series the Chicago University has been fortunate in obtaining the services of Dr. Charles W. Gilkey, who is himself one of the Trustees of the University of Chicago and one of the ablest of America's public speakers.

In choosing "Jesus" as the subject of his six lectures on the Barrows Foundation Dr. Gilkey is following in the wake of his distinguished predecessors.

Everyone who can possibly get to Wilson College Hall this week is sure to have a rich treat, for it is quite certain this sixth of the Barrow Lecturers will not only set forth the relation of Jesus to India as being 'the story of man's quest after God, but no less of God's quest after man.'

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SAVE US FROM RUIN.

HACK VICTORIA OWNERS' APPEAL TO POLICE.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, by the Hon. Secretary, Bombay Hack Victoria Owners' Association:—

"We learn that the 2nd Class Taxi Owners desire to continue their present low fares in order to compete with the Hack Victoria, and they have requested you to that effect. They say that 2nd Class Taxi is very convenient and cheap for middle class and poor people. They further write to the effect that the public are much troubled by Victoria drivers regarding fares, while there is no such trouble for Taxi fares, the same having been fixed already.

They are wrong in so saying. Different localities in Bombay have been measured by the Government, and books have been supplied to Victoria drivers, mentioning in the books the roads and the fixed rates thereof. This being the case the Victoria driver cannot trouble the public in the distances of the fares. On the contrary it is doubtful whether the Taxi Meter shows correct figure when out of order or for such similar reason. People dazzled by the pomp of the Taxi pay the fares quietly, and think that the Taxi Meter reading is always correct.

At present there are about 500 1st and 2nd class Taxis. Hack Victorias are over 2,600. So many Victorias ply in the city passing through various roads, streets, lanes and eben zigzag bye-lanes, and serve the public, rich and poor. Not only that but when tram-cars create a deadlock, when power fails and taxis stop for want of petrol, or during heavy rains both trams and taxis cease working for one reason or the other, it is the Hack Victoria that serves the public aright. To quote only one example, we may say that during the heavy rains in the September of 1923, the Hack Victoria rendered record service to the public, and safely carried the swimming public home.

We, therefore submit that the Hack Victoria is as useful a vehicle as tram and taxi are considered to be. Every effort should be made to save the Hack Victoria from being ruined.

Considering the above facts we submit that your suggestion to keep uniform fares for 1st and 2nd class Taxis, rather to do away with the 2nd class Taxi, is absolutely proper. The taxi fares ought to be somewhat higher than those of Hack Victoria, if the latter is to be saved from ruin.

We trust, therefore, that the Taxi fares will not be fixed at lower than ten annas per mile."

BOMBAY'S BABY WEEK.

A COMPREHENSIVE EXHIBITION.

Bombay's Baby Week which is to be held early next year seems likely to prove an even greater success than the last. The experience gained in organisation and in knowledge of the special requirements of this city in the way of such an exhibition has been carefully studied and any defects or deficiencies that may have occurred in the past will be remedied on this occasion. There will be three Centres only:—(1) Fort (Royal Institute of Science and Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall); (2) Girgaum (The Vanita Vishram Hall); (3) Parel (The Workingmen's Institute). At each of these Centres the exhibition will be open for three days, and special time will be reserved for women only. The date provisionally fixed for the Week is from January 26th to February 4th. It is hoped to make all the centres and their exhibits free of charge at all times, so that every section of the population may be able to take advantage of the interesting and instructive exhibits that will be on view. The Week this year will be even more comprehensive than before, as certain aspects of National Health will be illustrated and explained. The Sanitary Association, for example is setting up a Malaria Stall, an exhibit of particular interest to the people of Bombay at this time. A special section for adults only will be used for the purpose of propaganda regarding venereal diseases, while the Development Departments are providing a model showing their latest type of chawls, as well as plans and models pointing to the advantages of suburban life. The City Improvement Trust is also exhibiting.

The necessity of the sanitary handling of milk will be emphasised by a special stall. But recognising that pure fresh milk is not always available, the Committee have sanctioned the exhibition of dried milk and other foods suitable for infants.

The necessity for making the exhibits infallible both to the illiterate and the literate has been recognised and, included in the list of stalls are many which make a direct visual appeal to visitors by the force of silent contrast. For example, a child suffering from rikets will be contrasted with a healthy one; a trained 'dai' with an untrained one; and one room tenements under insanitary conditions compared with one in which hygienic principles are illustrated. the labour and maternity wards of a hospital contrasted with the conditions under which the great majority of children are brought into the world, and so on.

Cinema films and magic lantern slides, illustrating lectures which will be delivered in all languages will be another important feature of the exhibition.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

AN INTERESTING PAPER.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall on Wednesday, the 3rd instant at 6 p.m. when in the absence of the President Rao Saheb Dr. V. P. Chavan, L. M. S. presided.

The Honorary Secretary informed the Society that in connection with the Third All-India Oriental Conference which is to be held at Madras in this month, and the Indian Science Congress to be held at Benares in January the names of Delegates and Papers have been sent as under:—

The third All-India Oriental Conference, Madras.

Delegates.—S. S. Mehta, Esq., B. A.; Shams-ul-Ulma; Dr Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B. A., K. A. Padhye, Esq., B. A., L. L. B. Rev. Father R. Zimmerman, S. J.

Papers:—1. "Sakambhari" (Sambhar) mentioned in Durga Sapta Sati" by Mr. S. S. Mehta, B. A. (2) "Scriptual Authority to prove the argument of Sir J. C. Bose regarding Plant-Life" by Mr. S. S. Mehta, B. A. 3. "Prophylactic Disguise for averting Evil" Folklore Section; by Shams-ul-Ulma, Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B. A., Ph. D., C. I. E. 4. "Expulsion of Budhism from Sarvashtra soterminous with the extinction of the Ballibhi Dynasty" by Dr. R. N. Ranina, L. M. S. 5. "Ahura Mazda and Varuna" by Rev. Father R. Zimmermann, S. J.

The Indian Science Congress, Benares.

Delegates.—1. Rao Bahadur Dr. P. B. Joshi, Ph. D.; 2. Shams-ul-Ulma; Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B. A., Ph. D. C. I. E.

Papers.—1. "A note on the Custom of the Interchange of Arms between Males and Females" by Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B. A., Ph. D. C. I. E. 2. "A note on the incorruptibility of some dead bodies supposed to be saintly" by Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B. A., Ph. D. C. I. E. 3. "Sacred Thread Ceremony" by Mr. K. A. Padhye B. A., LL. B., then read a paper on "Some Ceremonies and Customs touching the domestic life of Hindus," a summary of which is given below:—

The next important ceremony after the sixth-day birth ceremonies, is the "Barsa" or the 12th day birth-ceremony at which the child is named according to the Stars under whose influence it is born. The child is placed in a cradle. The ladies invited for the occasion sing songs, praying for its long life. Parched grams are thrown in the cradle and outside the cradle. The ceremony terminates after distribution of sweetmeats.

The most important religious ceremony in the Investiture of sacred thread by which a member of the Brahman, Khastriya and Vaishya classes enters upon a second life. He dwija i. e. twice-born To the Parsees as well as to the Brahmans, the Investiture with the sacred thread, is enjoined as a sacred duty. Until it is performed, one is no real member either of the Brahmanical or Zoroastrian Community. During the Smriti Age Hindu females were deprived of this right. Marriage was considered as a substitute for it. Females among the Parsees do enjoy the privilege until now. This position is logical because, until the sacred thread is worn, a member of the Aryan race continues to be a non-Aryan. Sudhras are denied this privilege. This differential treatment led to bitter feelings between them and the three regenerate classes. The new Brahmin classes are to this day smarting under this disability which places them under the perpetual, intellectual and spiritual domination of Brahmins.

Among Hindus, besides the sacred thread, the initiated boy has to wear "Meskhala—a three-stringed girdle made of Munja grass, a piece of deer skin, and a loin cloth. He has to hold a straight rod of Palesa tree which is the Sceptre of a Brahmachari or a celebrate. His priest becomes his God-father since then: He has to learn Vedas for a period of at least 12 years under his Guru. He has to offer prayers at least twice a day with the Gayathi-mantra which is similar to the Ahunavar of the Parsees.

The Brahmachari has to lead a pure life during his stay with his Guru. He is not to mix with females nor to attend dramas, singing parties nor to engage himself in useless discussions. Great care has to be taken by him to preserve his Brahmacharya.

The ceremony at the time of relieving him after the expiry of the Brahmachari period of study at his Guru is called Snavastan which has degenerated into a farce at present.

ALL INDIA STATE-SUBJECTS' CONFERENCE.

At its meeting held at Bangalore on the 30th of November 1924, the General Body of the Swarajya Party, Mysore State, passed unanimously the following resolutions:—

(1) That the Swarajya Party, Mysore State do arrange to hold an All-India State-Subjects' Conference at Belgaum during the Congress week in December 1924, for the purpose of discussing the outstanding political problems connected with the various Indian States.

(2) That Srijut N. C. Kelkar, Editor of the "Kesari", Poona, be requested to preside over the Conference.

(3) That wide publicity be given to the resolutions through the Press, and that delegates from all the Indian States be requested to attend the Conference in large numbers, and help to make the Conference a success.

The Swarajya Party, Mysore State, request all those interested in the advancement of the Indian States to elect their respective Representatives to the Reception Committee that is under formation, and delegates to the Conference, and communicate their names along with the subjects that they may desire to [illegible] discussion at the Conference before the following address before the 31st December 1924:— Secretary, Swarajya Party, Mysore State, Bangalore City.

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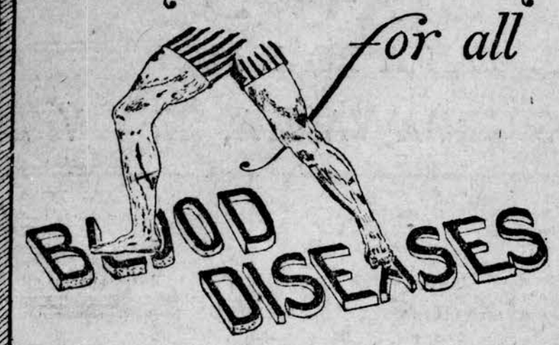

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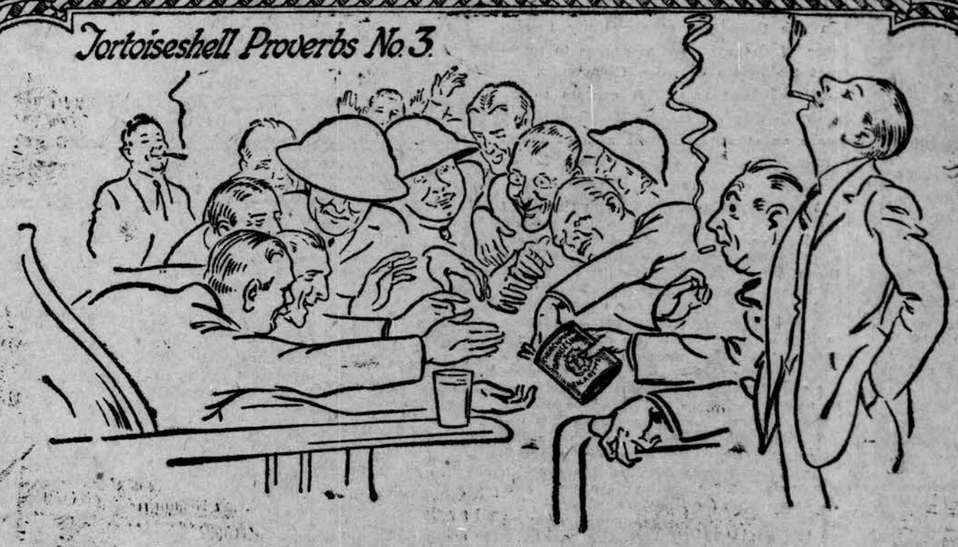

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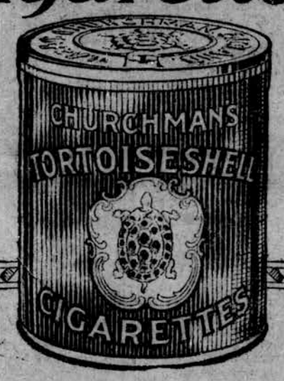

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